The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI........NO. 6344. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

Debate Over Pages and Messengers in the House.

Speaker Smith and Mr. Alvord Defend Mr. Terwilliger.

Progress of the "Seventy" in Framing a Charter.

Wm. M. Tweed to be Notified of the Contest for His Seat.

A Democrat Threatens to Move His Expulsion.

The New-York Controller and the Unsettled Bills.

Six Lunches for Five Judges Cost Eighteen Hundred Dollars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872.

The Assembly consumed the entire session of three hours today in discussing the bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means defining the number and fixing the salaries of clerks, door-keepers, messengers, pages and other employes of the Legislature. The bill, as reported from the Committee, largely reduces the number, and in some cases the salaries of these employes. Last year the total amount paid by the State for the service of attendants of all kinds upon the Legislature was $115,000. The present bill reduces the amount to $54,000, or less than one-half of that paid under the last Democratic Legislature. Considerable opposition was made to some items of the reduction, but the discussion terminated with the passage of the bill through the Committee of the Whole with only a single amendment. That amendment, strangely enough, was offered by TOM FIELDS. The bill provided that when investigations were ordered to be made by standing committees, the Committees might appoint subcommittees to make the investigation, and their actual expenses should be paid by the State. Mr. FIELDS' amendment simply provides that the subcommittees, whenever appointed, shall not consist of less than three members. By the terms of the bill one man might be intrusted with the duty of making investigations into the ras alities of Democratic officials, and Mr. FIELDS regarded this as a dangerous power. It was too much, he thought, like the referee system, against which so much opposition was now made. The amendment was adopted after considerable discussion by a vote of 59 to 48. Mr. HILL, of Chemung, proposed an amendment authorizing the Clerk of the Senate to appoint a proof-reader, whose compensation should not exceed two per cent. of the Senate bills for printing. This was taken, as it was doubtless intended, as a slur upon Mr. TERWILLIGER, and called forth a prompt rebuke from Mr. ALVORD, who said that whenever an appropriate occasion might arise, he was prepared to defend the reputation of Mr. TERWILLIGER, who was from his county, was his personal friend, and was, in his opinion, a man of the highest honor and the strictest integrity. Speaker SMITH concurred with Mr. ALVORD in the impropriety, not to say indecency of the slur sought to be cast upon the Clerk of the Senate in this underhand way, and proceeded to give a scorching review of the Democratic legislation of last Winter, in which the gentleman from Chemung participated without any compunctions of conscience. This was the first appearance of Mr. SMITH as a debater on the floor, and his speech was calculated to convince the Democratic side of the House that they will have a formidable antagonist to meet in any partisan discussions that may arise.

THE NEW-YORK CONTROLLER.

The time consumed in the discussion of the bill from the Committee of Ways and Means prevented the Assembly from reaching the bill, reported by Col. HAWKINS, yesterday, relative to the Controller, which was made a special order for today. On motion the bill was again made a special order for to-morrow morning. It is rumored that an attempt will be made to amend it so as to take from Mr. GREEN the exclusive power of auditing and paying claims accruing prior to the 1st inst., and giving it to a Board of Audit consisting of the Controller, Commissioner of Public Parks and Commissioner of Public Works, the same as the bill reported in the Senate this morning for the settlement of claims accruing after the beginning of the year.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY'S CHARTER.

The new charter which the Committee of Seventy were to send up here this week has not yet made its appearance. Hon. JOHN WHEELER, Chairman of Albany Committee, appointed by the Seventy to look after the reform Legislation that may be proposed here, has arrived with his colleague, JOSEPH BLOOMENTHAL, and informs members that the charter will not be up till the fore part of next week. He says the Committee of Seventy desire to make the charter as perfect as possible before presenting it for the consideration of the Legislature, and for that purpose have deemed it best to first submit it to the discussion of the entire Committee of Seventy sitting as a committee of the whole. There is considerable anxiety among members to see this charter in its complete form, as the disposition that shall be made of it will doubtless settle the question whether the City is to get a new charter from the present Legislature, or whether the old one is to be remodeled and amended. The discreet manner in which the views and wishes of the Committee of Seventy are represented by Mr. WHEELER, and the absence of that grasping and dictatorial spirit which has characterized some other reformers here, have created a favorable impression, and the Committee's charter will meet with fair and candid consideration on all sides.

COMFORTING TO TWEED.

Some curiosity is still manifested to know whether TWEED intends to fill the part of Senator of the Fourth District in the present Legislature, or whether he designs to let his constituents go unrepresented. O'DONOVAN ROSSA is here, and proposes to contest TWEED'S seat, whether occupied or unoccupied. He appeared before the Election Committee of the Senate, this morning, to present his claims, and after some informal talk, it was finally decided that TWEED was entitled to have notice of the contest before the Committee proceeded with the evidence. For this purpose an adjournment was moved and carried till Thursday next, and meantime TWEED will be notified that his seat is contested, and will have a chance to appear and defend his claim if he sees fit. In this connection, it may be important to TWEED and interesting to the public to state that a prominent Democratic Senator was heard to say, last evening, that if TWEED appeared here and took his seat, he should offer a resolution for his expulsion; and if he didn't appear, he should move that his seat be declared vacant.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate there was the usual mass of remonstrances by parties owning no stock in the Erie Railway, to prevent the owners of the road from having anything to say about its management, under the felon's plea that they are "British." The other side, however, is beginning to be heard from, and Senator O'BRIEN presented petitions numerously signed by share-holders, for a repeal of the Classification act, known as the Erie Directors' bill. These are to be followed by others.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Many petitions continue to be presented from citizens, asking that the Third-avenue Railroad may be permitted to run palace-cars on its track at increased rates.

THE NEW-YORK CONTROLLER.

The somewhat protracted struggle, before the Senate Committee of Cities, on the bill originally introduced by Mr. BENEDICT, giving enlarged powers to the Controller of the City of New-York, ended today by the Committee's reporting a bill differing essentially from the one originally introduced, of which it is in effect a substitute. A portion of the original bill, viz.: that section which gave the Controller authority to raise money to pay the bonds falling due in January, has already become a law, having been enacted in a separate bill. The remainder of the bill has been amended so as to place the power of apportionment in the hands of a Board, consisting of the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works and the President of the Board of Public Parks, who are to constitute a Board of Audit and Apportionment, and the unanimous vote of the Board is made necessary to give validity to any act. They are to make and file in the Department of Finance, and cause to be published in the Corporation papers, an estimate of the amounts required to conduct the public business from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1872, and the amounts so made out and filed shall be considered appropriated and apportioned. And the Controller shall have power to transfer any amount so appropriated which shall be found to exceed the amount required to other accounts which shall be deficient. A statement is to be furnished by him once a week to each Department and County officer, showing the amount appropriated for the expense of such Department or office, and the sums paid up to the date of such statement. And all Departments and officers are required to regulate their expenses so as to keep them within the amounts appropriated.

The Controller is authorized to ascertain and adjust all claims for work done, wages, &c., for the year 1871, subject to the approval of the Board aforesaid, and he is authorized to issue revenue bonds to the amount of $8,500,000 for the purposes above set forth

NEW-YORK DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

The joint resolution for the investigation of the New-York District-Attorney's office passed by the Assembly last week came up for consideration in the Senate today, and was unexpectedly voted down by a large majority. Mr. WOODIN, Mr. MADDEN, and other leading Republicans, took the ground that this was not the legitimate work of the Legislature, whose primary duty was to enact necessary laws; that it would take two of the largest and busiest committees of the two Houses away from the scene of their proper duties to New-York to spend an indefinite period in an investigation of vague rumors; that either the Governor or the Grand Jury could, under the laws, institute such investigation, and that on the same principle legislative committees might, with equal propriety, be called upon to proceed to every county of the State, and assume the functions of grand juries, thus breaking up the Legislature as a body. Mr. BENEDICT ridiculed the provision that the Committee should not incur any expense to the State, and said that the inevitable result, and probably the only result would be a heavy bill of expense, and told an amusing anecdote about the Commissioners of Appeals, who sat for six days in New-York, and who were furnished with a daily lunch by the City authorities. There were five Judges, and they had lunch six days, and the bill paid for the same was $1,800. This was under the old régime of TWEED and Tammany. Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. LORD, Democrats, attempted to make some political capital by urging that the investigation should go on, intimating that it was an essential part of the reform programme which the majority had undertaken to carry out, but they did not succeed in making any impression on the Senate. Mr. PERRY, Republican, from Brooklyn, said that the information desired could all be obtained in response to a resolution calling for it, and that that would be the proper course if the Senate thought it advisable to pursue the matter. S.

Argument on Tom Fields' Election Case—Democratic Caucus on Col. Hawkins' Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18—Evening.—The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections met this afternoon and listened to a long argument on the memorial for the expulsion of FIELDS. J. H. REYNOLDS, counsel for FIELDS, took the ground that the Assembly had no jurisdiction over acts alleged to have been committed by FIELDS prior to the election which gave him his seat in the present Legislature. Mr. W. R. DARLING, counsel for the memorialists, controverted this proposition, and claimed that the Assembly had full authority to inquire into the qualifications of members, and to extend their inquiry over any period of time. He also maintained the proposition that proof of bribery of a single voter in the election district would be sufficient to vitiate the election and authorize the Assembly to declare the seat vacant. It was sarcastically remarked by a member of the Committee that this proposition, if valid, would vacate half the seats in the Assembly. The arguments on both sides were very able and interesting, and the Committee will hold an executive session to-morrow to decide the legal points in the case, and, if they arrive at the conclusion that they have jurisdiction over the charges preferred against FIELDS, they will then proceed to take testimony in the case.

CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic members of the Assembly had an informal caucus this evening over the bill of Col. HAWKINS, that is to be made the special order to-morrow morning, but took no definite action. An amendment will be proposed to the bill, adding the names of Gen. COCHRANE and Mr. VAN NORT to that of Mr. GREEN as auditors to settle the outstanding claims against the City, in certain specified departments, accruing prior to the 1st of January. The vote on this amendment will indicate how the Assembly stands on the bills that have been introduced conferring exclusive powers upon the Controller. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 18.

A bill conferring powers on the Controller of the City of New-York was reported.

THE INSURANCE BUREAU.

Mr. PERRY introduced a resolution calling on the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to report in detail all the insurance companies he has investigated, and the charges he has subjected such companies to. Adopted.

THIRD READINGS.

The bill to amend the charter of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company was ordered to a third reading; also, a bill providing for appeals from the decisions of the County Superintendents of the Poor.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House went into Committee and took up the bill prescribing the officers and employes that may be elected or appointed or employed by the Senate and Assembly; fixing the salaries and regulating the proceedings before investigating committees, and paying therefor. The bill provides for six general messengers to the House.

A long debate ensued, and many amendments reducing the number of pages and committee messengers were offered and voted down. It was shown that the number was so much reduced from last year's force that the expense would be about $54,000, instead of $115,000, as last year.

Mr. SMYTH moved to make the pay of Clerk of committees five instead of four dollars per day. Carried.

Mr. FIELDS moved to amend by requiring subcommittees appointed by standing committees to consist of three members.

Mr. ALVORD opposed the amendment. The object of this clause was to dispense with special and select committees, and standing committees should have power to appoint as many members as they deemed necessary.

Mr. FIELDS claimed that it was necessary to have represented on all committees members of both parties; that that principle underlies all parliamentary proceedings. Every man had a right to claim this where his reputation was at stake. This point he enforced at some length, warning members against establishing the principle of a one-man investigation. There was no one but could see the injustice of this.

Mr. ALVORD explained that the subcommittee would act as a referee to bring the results of his work before the whole committee. There was nothing novel or wrong in this. It is done in our Courts and was entirely proper. He further declared that he would not, here or elsewhere, do anything for himself or his party which would produce the effect the gentleman referred to. He was opposed to star chamber investigations or anything like them.

Mr. FIELDS was opposed to the system of refereeism, and he was surprised to hear the gentleman advocating it. This system was now a subject of great complaint, and was, he thought, in the hands of reformers. He was sincere in his motion.

Mr. MILES did not understand that the people of the State were opposed to referees, but they were opposed to Judges appointing referees against the wishes of counsel and clients.

Mr. PRINCE thought in this case the gentleman from New-York was right, and the gentleman from Onondaga was wrong. For himself, while he felt the oppression exercised against the minority last year, he was not disposed to return the same treatment to them now that the majority is changed. He was for doing justice plain and simple, and not let the minority here say they were treated wrongfully. He was opposed to allowing one man to act as a committee of this House.

Mr. STRAHAN expressed similar views. Mr. FOLEY announced that he concurred in the views of Mr. PRINCE and Mr. STRAHAN, and moved, as a further amendment, that such subcommittees shall each consist of three members, one of which shall belong to the minority.

Speaker SMITH said if there was any danger the danger exists now. This House has the power to appoint any one on a committee.

Mr. STRAHAN said, "but this bill gives this power to a committee, taking it away from the House."

Speaker Smith insisted that the danger, if any, still existed in the House.

Mr. ALVORD insisted upon the practicability and justice of the provision.

Mr. FIELDS' motion was carried—58 to 48.

Mr. D. B. HILL moved to add an additional section, relative to the appointment of a proof-reader, and presenting that his compensation shall not exceed two per cent. of the printing bills of the Senate and Assembly.

Mr. ALVORD said this amendment was intended as an attack upon a near and dear friend of his. It was inopportune and unjust, and when the time came, if ever it did, to take up that subject, he would speak on it.

Speaker SMITH said the amendment was not germane to the bill, and denounced the attack covered by the amendment as cowardly.

Mr. D. B. HILL said he did not expect this burst of indignation. They must be aware of what has been charged in the public prints, and we cannot close our eyes to what is passing. He did not expect the House to pass the amendment, but it was his province to offer it, and he felt he did not merit the rebuke. It has been charged that a former Clerk of the Senate has fraudulently received twenty per cent. of the printing bill, and no investigation has yet been ordered. We are told that this is a Reform Legislature. If such things are to be this amendment provides that it shall be only two per cent. He had in his possession a resolution for an investigation of the matter. He was certainly not in favor of this bill if such charges are to be made and paid. He thought it proper to consider whether the amount the Clerk should receive should not be less than twenty per cent.

Speaker SMITH remarked that their duty now was to pass an act prescribing the officers of the Legislature and their compensation, and if a member gets up and throws a studied insult upon an officer of another House, it is something entirely uncalled for and contrary to propriety. He looked, however, to the source from whence it came. The gentleman was a member of the last Legislature, whose conduct is a burning shame to the State of New-York and astonishment to the civilized world. Does it become the member from Chemung to get up here and recommend legislation which shall reflect upon an officer of another House? Before this session is over he would let the probe be applied wherever necessity exists, whether it reaches Republicans or Democrats, and he would go with the gentleman against any person against whom there is reason for suspicion, but he would not reach it in the insidious way, proposed by the gentleman from Chemung, (Mr. HILL.)

Mr. FIELDS hoped Mr. HILL would withdraw his amendment, inasmuch as it is clearly not germane to the bill, and, also, inasmuch as no member has a right to thus refer to an officer of the other House. The gentleman (Mr. HILL) will ultimately learn that he will not have to go far to injure a man's reputation.

Mr. ALVORD desired to say that the gentleman (Mr. HILL) had no right to offer the amendment, since he has shown that he has already prejudged the case of the officer referred to, and could not be trusted if his case were brought before him for judgment.

Mr. D. B. HILL said he intended the amendment as pure sport. He did not intend to prejudge it in any shape. These matters should be brought before the people, and it was with this idea that he offered it. He would have good-naturedly withdrawn it had there not been so much said about it. He defended his action last Winter. He said he had endeavored to do his duty, and that is more than some of his assailants could say. [Applause on the floor and in the gallery.] Such amendments as the one offered are not without precedent, and he thought the feeling shown was evidence of weakness somewhere. He did not intend to cast any slur upon the Clerk of the Senate, or prejudice the matter, and he felt that the insinuations against his integrity were uncalled for, and with these remarks he would withdraw the amendment.

Mr. ALVORD renewed the amendment. He said he gave the gentleman credit for more intelligence, but this display proved him deficient in either intelligence or ordinary knowledge. The exhibition was, indeed, lamentable.

Mr. ALVORD, however, withdrew the amendment before it was put to a vote.

The Committee then rose, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ALVORD asked consent that the bill be now read.

Mr. ROSE objected.

On motion of Mr. HAWKINS the bill providing for the expenses of the City and County of New-York was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

The House then adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18—7 P. M.—The area of highest barometer has moved, since Wednesday, from Tennessee south-eastward to the Atlantic coast. The low barometer on Massachusetts Bay has moved slowly north-eastward, and clear weather has continued throughout the Atlantic States until this afternoon, when increasing cloudiness is very generally reported. The pressure has diminished over the lake region and the North-west, and south-westerly winds, with snow and cloud, very generally prevail from Maryland to Missouri and northward. The low barometer anticipated for the California coast has apparently kept further south, and has now extended into Texas, where threatening weather and light rain are reported. The rivers have fallen at Cairo, Cincinnati and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue falling, with cloudy weather, very generally east of the Mississippi, the lowest pressure passing into Missouri and north-eastward to the lower lakes, accompanied by rain and snow. South-east winds, with threatening weather and rain, prevail on the Gulf coast, and southerly winds, veering to south-west, throughout the Atlantic States, with snow in the Middle and Eastern States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening.

The weather in California is warm; and exceedingly favorable to the crops.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mr. Carpenter's Speech on Civil Service in the Senate,

More Humor Than Facts—Horace Greeley Retires from the National Committee—Slow Work in the House—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. CARPENTER entertained the full galleries of the Senate this afternoon with his promised speech on civil service reform, which was of the character predicted last night, being a humorous constitutional argument. The argument was directed to prove first that it was unconstitutional to take from the President the power to select from the whole body of the people for his appointees; and, second, that the new system is pernicious in practice if constitutional. The speech was too much in the line of Mr. SNAPP'S speech in the House yesterday, and while it was enjoyed for its vigorous style and sharp hits, it was not considered to answer fairly the report of the Commission, nor to prove the dogmas which the Senator laid down. Mr. TRUMBULL replied in an informal unprepared speech, defending the report of the Commission, and gave the President credit for being an honest man, and sincere in his expressed purpose to give the new system a thorough trial. He made the reply to Mr. CARPENTER'S argument that the new system, instead of taking any Constitutional prerogative from the President, was restoring to him his rightful power, which had become by custom wrongfully vested in Senators and Representatives. The President had the right to adopt any method he deemed best to guide his judgment in making the appointments vested in him by law. In the course of the debate a question arose as to the correctness of a statement in the report that about one-fourth of the revenue of the country was lost in the collection. This was questioned by Messrs. SHERMAN and MORTON, but Mr. EDMUNDS showed that they did wrong in charging the Commission with the responsibility of the statement. That there was a substantial loss in failures to make complete assessments and collections was admitted. The discussion of the same subject continues on Monday, with Mr. EDMUNDS on the floor.

THE PENSION QUESTION.

The House spent another day in wrangling over pensions for two or three widows, and the question of bestowing pensions in exceptional cases. It was decided, again, to break over a rule, and grant a pension for a past period of time. Two calls of the yeas and nays on questions of this kind exhausted the time until 2 o'clock, when the House adjourned, and many members took occasion to hear Senator CARPENTER'S speech.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Two Appropriation bills were completed by the Committee today, and reported to the House. These were the Post-office and Pensions bills. The amount of the former is $28,000,000, which is considerably less than the amount reported last year. The Pensions bill is $30,480,000, which is also about $3,000,000 less than last year, although $1,000,000 larger than the bill as it finally passed. The Post-office bill was made a special order for Wednesday next, and the Pensions bill for Thursday. The Committee will report the Army and Navy bill early next week.

THE FISHERIES.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs listened today to a large delegation of fishermen, many of them from BUTLER'S district and from Buffington. The fishermen are not hostile to the treaty, provided they can get from Congress equivalents to what is therein surrendered in the shape of numerous drawbacks, chiefly on shipping materials. The hearing before the Committee will continue to-morrow.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

While Mr. TRUMBULL was speaking on civil service reform today, the New-York Custom-house investigation was introduced by a question from Mr. SHERMAN, who said that he had read the reports, and had joined with others in framing a bill which he thought would cure all the evils complained of as having at any time been practiced in the Custom-house.

THE SENECA STONE RESOLUTION.

Mr. DAVIS, the high-key orator from Kentucky, complained today that the Seneca stone resolution of inquiry, which he had offered some time ago, had been attacked, and on account of his grief thereat he gave notice that to-morrow or some other day he would ask the privilege of making a few remarks about it.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Senator WILSON today introduced a bill to give the right to vote and hold office to women in the Territories.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Secretary of the Indian Peace Commission is not one of the officers to whom the new civil service rules apply, since the Commission chooses a Secretary from its own members. The resignation of Mr. COLYER makes a vacancy in the Commission, and when that is filled the responsibility of the appointing power ends. The salary of the Secretary is $3,000, instead of $2,500, but the other members receive no compensation.

HORACE GREELEY'S POSITION.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY writes here requesting that his name be not appended to the call of the National Republican Committee for the June Convention. He says he staid away from the meeting of the Committee in order to preserve his independence, and intimates that there is a possible contingency in which he will support Gen. GRANT, if renominated, though the intimation is not very explicit.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

The Retrenchment Committee are to hear from Mr. BERNARD HESS what he knows about abuses that need reform. If the Committee are going into the slums of the Whisky Rings of JOHNSON'S administration for their evidence, they should summon Ex-Commissioner EDWARD A. ROLLINS, to tell them what he knows about Mr. BERNARD HESS, and the thieves and swindlers whose jail doors executive clemency has not yet unlocked, but who would be glad of an opportunity to testify against ROLLINS, DELANO or any other faithful man who put the screws to them.

HOUSE ELECTION CASES.

The House Elections Committee today voted, by a large majority, in favor of MYERS, Democrat, and sitting member from the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District, and against CESSNA, Republican, contestant. This result was not generally anticipated, but it is unquestionably a just one, as the Committee, which is largely Republican, was practically unanimous.

SECRETARY ROBESON'S MARRIAGE.

Secretary ROBESON will be married to Mrs. RICHMOND AULICK, on Tuesday next, at St. John's Church, in a strictly private manner, the only persons who will be present being the families of the parties and the President and members of the Cabinet. The bridal party will leave at once for an absence of a week at the North, and on their return will occupy their residence on K-street, which is now being furnished for their reception.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session today, confirmed the following nominations:

Joseph M. Carey, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory; John Wilson, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Brussels; Weston Flint, of Missouri, Consul at Chin Kiang; John Baldwin Hogg, of Virginia, to be Consul-General at Beirut; Charles F. Roberts, Register of Land Office at Humboldt, Cal. And the following postmasters: Duncan Jordon, at Cuthbert, Ga.; E. L. Severn, at Mahoney, Penn. Appointments in the Revenue Marine service—Lieut. George W. Moore, of Maryland, to be Captain; John Braun, of New-Jersey; E. D. Edmunds, of New-Jersey; O. C. Hamlet, of Michigan, and F. J. Simmonds, of Virginia, to be Second Lieutenants; C. T. Bryan, of Virginia; H. B. Rogers, of Michigan, and A. E. Bateman, of Iowa, to be Third Lieutenants.

BUTLER ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Gen. BUTLER expresses the opinion that the civil service reform movement is a humbug.

DYING TAMMANY.

The Legislature Gives the Coup De Grace—The Charter of the Columbian Order—How It Has Been Violated—Views of the Sachems and Their Opponents.

The preamble and resolutions relative to the affairs of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, which were adopted by the State Senate on Wednesday, have produced a profound sensation among the Sachems and the other members of the organization. A meeting of the Chiefs will probably be held this evening, when a full view of the situation will be taken, and a course of action decided upon. Under the resolutions they are required to furnish to the Senate a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Society; the names of the present members, and the respective times of their election; the names of the present officers, and of the officers who have served during the last four years; the annual income of the Society and the sources thereof; the amounts of money expended in each of the four last years, for what objects the expenditures were made, and the amounts paid to "indigent or distressed persons." This action of the Senate, the Sachems believe, is designed to result in depriving the Society of its charter—a result which, they declare, they will not sit by and witness with indifference.

THE CHARTER.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, was organized May 12, 1789, but was not chartered until 1805, when the following act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature:

An act to incorporate the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, in the City of New-York, passed April 9, 1805.

Whereas, WILLIAM MURRY and others, inhabitants of the City of New-York, have presented a petition to the Legislature setting forth that they, since the year 1789, have associated themselves under the name and description of the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, for the purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed members of the said Association, their widows and orphans, and others who may be found proper objects of their charity, they therefore solicit that the Legislature will be pleased by law to incorporate the said Society for the purposes aforesaid, under such limitations and restrictions as to the Legislature shall seem meet; therefore,

1. *Be it enacted,* by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, that such persons as now are or shall from time to time become members of the said Society shall be and are hereby ordained, constituted and declared to be a body corporate and politic in deed, fact and name by the name of the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order in the City of New-York; and that by that name they and their successors shall have succession, and shall be persons in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended, in all courts and places whatsoever, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters and causes whatsoever, and that they and their successors may have a common seal, and change and alter the same at their pleasure, and that they and their successors by the same name shall be persons capable in law to purchase, take, receive, hold and enjoy to them and their successors any real estate in fee simple, or for term of life or lives, or otherwise, and any goods, chattels or personal estate for the purpose of enabling them the better to carry into effect the benevolent purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed, provided the clear yearly value of such real and personal estates shall not exceed the sum of $5,000, and that they and their successors shall have full power and authority to give, grant, sell, lease, demise and dispose of the said real and personal estates, or any part thereof, at their will and pleasure, and that they and their successors shall have power from time to time to make, constitute, ordain and establish by-laws, constitutions ordinances and regulations as they shall judge proper for the election of their officers, for the election or admission of new members of the said corporation, and the terms and manner of admission, for the better government, and regulation of their officers and members, for fixing the time and places of meeting of the said corporation, and for regulating all the affairs and business of the said corporation.

Provided, That such by-laws and regulations shall not be repugnant to the Constitution or laws of the United States or of this State. And for the better carrying on the business and affairs of the said corporation there shall be such number of officers of the said corporation, and of such denomination or denominations to be chosen in such manner and at such time and places as are now or shall, from time to time, be directed by the constitution and by-laws of the said corporation made or to be made for that purpose, and that such number and description of members shall be sufficient to constitute a legal meeting of the said corporation as are now or may hereafter be directed by the said constitution and by-laws of the said corporation.

2. *And be it further enacted,* That this act be and hereby is declared to be a public act and that the same be construed in all courts and places benignly and favorably for every beneficial purpose therein intended.

A SACHEM ON THE SITUATION.

It is understood that the principal charge made against the directors of the Society is that they have violated the clause of the act which provides that the yearly value of real and personal estate of the Society shall not exceed the sum of $5,000. In regard to this feature of the case, one of the Sachems said yesterday, "It may be that they have made a point against us in this respect."

REPORTER—Why so?

SACHEM—Well, you see the property is now leased to the City for a term of years at an annual rent of $36,000. I think the term is for five years.

REPORTER—How much did the property cost?

SACHEM—Nearly $400,000: so you see the rent don't even amount to the per cent. of the actual cost. In 1870 the Society only received rent for one-half the year, and I don't think the income then amounted to as much as $5,000, the amount to which the Society was limited by the terms of the charter.

REPORTER—Is rent the Society's only source of income?

SACHEM—Yes, you may almost say so. There has been an income from initiation fees and dues, but in no year has it ever amounted to more than $300 or $400.

REPORTER—How about affording relief to indigent and distressed members?

SACHEM—Well, the Society has sometimes, when it has had some funds on hand, used money in that way, but we have'nt made it our business to run around and hunt up cases of indigence or distress among the members.

REPORTER—And the widows and orphans, how about them?

SACHEM—They have been attended to—at times.

REPORTER—Do you intend to respond to the call made upon you by the Legislature?

SACHEM—Yes, we will respond at least to part of the demand.

REPORTER—You will furnish the Legislature with a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Society, I presume?

SACHEM—I don't see how we can do that. You see the Society is a secret organization—just as much so as the Freemasons or the Odd-fellows—and it is questionable whether the Legislature has the right to compel us to furnish them with the secrets of our association. And then there are no copies of the constitution and by-laws. The originals are kept in the archives of the Society, and no member is permitted to have a copy of them.

REPORTER—Will you furnish a list of the members?

SACHEM—Yes, we'll do that. We'll do everything we consistently can, but no more. You see this whole fight has been started because of refusing to recognize the so-called General Committee which Judge BARNARD let into Tammany Hall on Tuesday night of last week.

REPORTER—Is not the Society a Democratic organization?

SACHEM—We have some members who are Republicans.

REPORTER—Certainly, the Tammany party took its name from your Society, and it is generally supposed that your Society and Tammany Hall are identical?

SACHEM—Well, they are not.

REPORTER—Why, TWEED, until recently, was the Grand Sachem of the Society?

SACHEM—Yes, I know it; but we got rid of him. I must admit that things were pretty loose while TWEED managed the Society. You see, he had his gang, and they did just about as they pleased.

And here ended the interview.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

The story told by the Sachems is a very different one from that given by their opponents. The latter say that the Sachems are endeavoring to use the Society for their own personal benefit, and that they have violated some of its most important rules. It is charged that under the management of the Sachems the objects of the Society have long since ceased to be carried out, that the affairs of the Society have long been conducted on the Star Chamber system, and that, so far as the provisions of the charter are concerned, they have not been complied with for a long time past. The fight of the factions grows fiercer every day. What its result will be no one can positively foretell. The general impression is, however, that the Tammany Society will have its charter taken away.

THE INJUNCTION.

The argument on the Tammany injunction, which was to have taken place in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, before Judge BARRETT, was postponed until today, owing to the continuation of the argument in the case of the Dock Commissioners. It is doubtful, however, if the Tammany case will be reached today.

MARYLAND.

Nomination of Dr. Geo. R. Dennis for United States Senator—A Sketch of His Career.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 18.—A caucus of the Democratic members to-night nominated Dr. GEO. R. DENNIS, of Somerset County, United States Senator, to serve six years, in the place of GEO. VICKERS, whose term expires March 3, 1863. The second and last ballot stood: Geo. R. Dennis, 58; Daniel M. Henry, 13; Geo. Vickers, 12; Jas. T. Earle, 2; R. B. Carmichael, 3. As the Legislature is largely Democratic, his election is almost certain to-morrow.

Terrible Cartridge Explosion in England.

LONDON, Jan. 19—5 A. M.—A terrible explosion occurred in a cartridge-factory in Greenwich yesterday afternoon. The clothing of a number of girls employed in the factory took fire, and they rushed shrieking through the town into the surrounding marshes in hopes of quenching the flames. The factory was totally destroyed.

Annual Festival.

The annual festival of the First Ward "Lord" Industrial School was held at their school-rooms, No. 207 Greenwich-street, yesterday afternoon at 3½ P. M. A pleasing programme had been arranged, and was participated in by the scholars, to the evident satisfaction of a large company of visitors. Many of the recitations and dialogues were of a very touching character and were rendered with superior ability by the pupils. The exercises were conducted by D. E. HAWLEY, Esq., Treasurer of the School. Mr. PATON, President of the British Bank of North America, was called upon to address the children, and responded in a very happy and entertaining address. The school bears the honored name of the late J. COUPER LORD, he having been deeply interested in its foundation. It is now some thirteen years since it was organized, and through its instrumentality a very useful and important work is being carried forward in the First Ward. It numbers among its Trustees the names of some of our best-known and most responsible citizens, their connection with the institution being a sufficient guarantee that the labor of all connected with it is so directed as to effect the greatest amount of positive good among those who are brought under its influence.

Citizens' Reform Committee of Brooklyn—The Registry Law Considered.

A special meeting of the Citizens' Reform Committee was held last evening for the purpose of considering the Registry law submitted by the Committee on Legislation. Section 6 was taken up and passed, so as to provide for a meeting on the Saturday previous to the election, for the purpose of revising the lists; but on that occasion no name shall be added to or taken therefrom, the registrars being confined to taking testimony as to the qualifications of voters. The seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh sections were adopted, as follows:

SECTION 7. It shall be the duty of the said Boards of Registers and Inspectors in each election district carefully to preserve the said registers of electors for their use on election day, and to designate one of their number to check the name of every voter attempting to vote in that district whose name is on the register, and no vote shall be received at any general election unless the name of the person offering to vote be on the said register; and any person whose name is on the register may be challenged, and the same oaths shall be put as now prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. It shall also be the duty of the said Boards of Registers and Inspectors to act as inspectors of election in the districts wherein they are appointed, at the next general election after such appointment. They shall form a Board of Inspectors of Election by appointing one of their members to be Chairman. It shall be their duty to be in constant attendance during the hours allotted for the discharge of their duties; they shall perform all the duties and possess all the powers of inspectors of election in the several towns of this State, as now provided by law, and shall have power to appoint two poll clerks in each election district. The Chairman of the said Board of Inspectors of each district to administer the usual oath of office to the said clerks before they enter upon the performance of their duties. The compensation of such registers and inspectors of election and clerks shall be $10 per day each, and said registers and inspectors shall be exempt from jury duty during the year.

SEC. 9. The clerks of each poll shall enter on the poll-list kept by them, in columns prepared for that purpose, first, the name of each person voting; second, his place of residence; third, his age; and, fourth, the number of ballots voted.

SEC. 10. Upon the closing of the polls, and immediately thereafter, the Board of Inspectors shall securely seal the several ballot-boxes, and each of them, and deliver the same, together with the poll-lists and register of electors, to the Board of Canvassers.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Board of Canvassers in each election district to attend at the place of holding the poll at the closing thereof, and to organize by electing one of their members chairman; to receive from the Board of Inspectors of Election the said ballot-boxes, poll list and register of electors, and as soon as the poll of an election shall have been finally closed, to canvass and count the votes. Such canvass shall be public, and shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed; and such canvass shall be commenced, conducted, and completed, and the result stated in the manner now provided by law, the ballots to be returned to the boxes, which shall be sealed up and kept for six months, or until wanted at the next election, in the custody of the Police. Also that a record of the votes abstracted be recorded.

Tweed, Hall and Connolly.

TWEED'S private affairs still keep him employed at his office; yesterday he was there the greater part of the day, busily engaged at his work. Mayor HALL was again in his old place at the City Hall, while CONNOLLY still remains quiet, his friends evidently believing that they alone know of his whereabouts.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Several large iron works were destroyed yesterday by fire at Mount Joy, Penn.

The Aldermanic bribery case in Chicago has reached the stage of impaneling a jury.

The Fire Limit ordinance passed the Chicago Council on Wednesday night.

The argument of counsel in the Wharton case closed yesterday.

The proposition to license gambling in California meets with considerable favor.

The City Mills at Danville Junction, Me., were destroyed yesterday by fire. Loss, $25,000.

The Pope is suffering from a severe cold, and has been confined to his bed.

A fire occurred yesterday at Newbern, N. C., destroying several stores. Loss, $10,000.

A battalion of riflemen arrived at Havana, yesterday, from Spain.

The relations between Austria and Italy are on a good footing.

England is pledged not to raise the duties on French wines imported into that country.

The suppression of the newspapers *Gaulois* and *Constitution* is exciting indignation in Paris.

The Post-office and Pension bills, the former appropriating $28,000,000 and the latter $30,480,000, will soon be reported to the House.

The California Assembly has passed a bill striking out the words "white" and "male" from the Attorney act.

Capt. H. H. CASTLE has been re-elected Commander of the Minnesota Grand Army of the Republic.

The persons suspected of attempting to rob the Great Falls, Mass., National Bank, have been discharged.

GABRIEL PHIFEISTER, one of the West Point Band, has been missing since Jan. 9. He was last seen at Cold Spring, N. Y.

A compromise will probably be made in the French Assembly on the bill for taxing raw material.

Petitions have been sent to President THIERS for the pardon of CREMEL, who confessed that he killed the Prussian soldier at Luneville.

The people of France are active in their exertions to relieve the country from the presence of German troops.

Queen VICTORIA, on Wednesday, received addresses from the inhabitants of Osborne congratulating Her Majesty on the recovery of the Prince of WALES.

A dangerous revolt among the Looshias of British India has been suppressed. One hundred were killed and several hundred taken prisoners. The country is tranquil.

A supplement to the *Gazette* announces that the 21st inst. will be observed in all the English churches as a day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of WALES.

The Russian Budget submitted to the Council of the Empire shows that the receipts of 1871 have exceeded the expenditures by 400,000 rubles.

Count VON ANDRASSY, of Austria, has declared that the Pope was under no constraint, as was shown by the recent appointment by him of some thirty Bishops.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS---XVII.

The Manufactures of Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1871.

In my two previous letters I went so deeply into the iron foundry business and lumber trade of Albany, that it may be thought that Albany has but these two strings to her bow—that they are the only and all-availing sources of Albanian wealth and prosperity. This would be a great misconception. They are two of the most prominent features of her commercial enterprise, but they by no means stand alone. Albany manufactures as largely in boots and shoes, malt and beer, as she does in stoves, the only respective difference being that, whereas some administer to internal warmth, others produce external warmth. She has, too, other and unique manufactories. And consider for a moment such printing establishments as those of WEED, PARSONS & CO., and CHAS. VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS, which, though not coming strictly into the category of manufactures, can hardly be well kept out of it. The manufacture of boots and shoes, beer and malt, gives employment to over two thousand men, and consequent support to ten thousand of the population of the city. This is exclusive of the four hundred prisoners at the Albany Penitentiary, who work under contract for the East New-York Boot and Shoe Factory. It will not do, then, to make these most important branches of industry form an unstudied background to a gorgeous picture of stoves and lumber.

The boot and shoe trade of Albany may be said to have almost entirely grown up within the last ten years. With the exception of GEORGE A. WOOLVERTON & CO., there is not a firm in the city which dates back further than 1860. Mr. WOOLVERTON started in business in 1835, and in 1844, Mr. THOMAS FEARY, now the senior proprietor of one of the largest establishments, but then an operative, took out his first case of custom goods to make up from this gentleman's factory. Since 1860 the business has made such strides, that it has become one of the principal manufacturing interests of the city. There are now seven or eight leading firms besides several smaller ones, mostly established within the last two years, doing an aggregate business of over $3,000,000 a year.

The largest manufactory is that belonging to the East New-York Company, in Hamilton-street. The Company began business in 1866 on a large scale. They hold the contract for the labor of the prisoners in the Penitentiary, and employ about 400 of them in making the heavier grade of goods. In their factory they employ 350 men, women and girls in making finer work. Their business amounts to $1,000,000 a year. THOMAS FEARY & SONS, of Union-street, manufacture a medium grade of goods in shoes and gaiters, for women and children and youths. Their business is extensive throughout the Eastern and Western States, occasionally even bearding the lion in his den, and sending goods into Massachusetts. They turn out about $350,000 worth every year, giving employment to 250 men and women and boys and girls. They employ no Union hands. Their workpeople struck in 1869. They supplied their places with non-Crispins, and strictly adhere to their determination then formed of not again employing members of a union. Mr. GEORGE A. WOOLVERTON, though not doing quite so large a business as some of the other firms, is the father of the boot and shoe trade of Albany—that is, if the fact of his having been in the business nearly thirty years before any of his present competitors is of any moment. He does a lucrative general store trade throughout the State, in the old conservative style, his sales amounting to over $200,000. He also does some jobbing. BELLOWS & MOORE, of Broadway, make a full line of men's goods, and also job in Eastern-made work. Much of their work is done on the old-fashioned system of outside workers. Their trade, which amounts to $250,000 a year, is principally confined within a range of a hundred miles from the city. They also sell largely to the local dealers. BURSLEY, LEONARD & CO., of Broadway, make only ladies' fine shoes and gaiters. They have a large State and Western trade, selling at least $300,000. They employ about 200 men and women. S. MUNNSON & CO. manufacture ladies' first-class fine work, for which they have a considerable sale in New-York and the Eastern States. They employ 175 men and women, and have a business of $250,000. Mr. C. C. GELLER, of Madison-avenue, is an enterprising German, who started during the war. He makes heavy men's goods, and is fast working up a fine business for himself, especially among his fellow-countrymen.

The brewing business of Albany is almost unrivaled in the State. There are fifteen breweries, though only five of them are of any consequence. Their aggregate production is close on 250,000 barrels a year, of which the five large firms make over 200,000 barrels. The small breweries only make 36,000 barrels, including 20,000 barrels of lager-beer. The general business is increasing rapidly, as is shown by the returns made to the Internal Revenue Department. The following comparative table of the returns of the leading brewers, for the years ending May 1, 1870, and May 1, 1871, speaks for itself:

	1870.	1871.
John Taylor's Son	62,195	74,121
Smythe & Walker	14,974	17,652
Quinn & Nolan	14,684	18,041
Amsdell Brothers	34,678	34,327
Coolidge, Pratt & Co.	37,048	54,719
Totals	163,599	196,270

The last of these firms, COOLIDGE, PRATT & CO., are now running Mr. TAYLOR very hard. They have increased their producing capacity this year from 250 to 350 barrels a day; and their racking-book shows the result. In the seven months from the 1st of May to the 1st of December, 1870, they made 27,240 barrels. In the corresponding period of this year they made 42,645. (Speaking of this firm, I must not omit to say that Mr. BOYD, the father of one of the partners, possesses the very first copy of the NEW-YORK TIMES. He was present in the press-room when the first edition of the paper was struck off, and took the first copy from the hands of the foreman. He has treasured it ever since.) Nearly all the beer brewed in Albany goes to the City of New-York though Mr. TAYLOR sends some to Boston and other Eastern cities. TAYLOR and COOLIDGE & PRATT do a local trade of about twenty thousand barrels. None of the other firms do much business in supplying the city.

Four large firms, JOHN G. WHITE & SONS, THOMAS MCCREADIE, JOHN TWEDDLE & CO., and WM. APPLETON & CO., monopolize nearly all the special malting business; though two or three of the larger breweries make malt for the whole or a part of their con

sumption. The firms above named manufacture annually about 1,000,000 bushels of malt.

Apart from these extensive branches of industry, there are some manufactories in Albany which have an individual and special interest. One or two of them are of a kind not often met with. All are carried on with characteristic energy and enterprise.

I wonder if those young ladies who are so fond of M. ARNAUD's delicious caramels, pralines, and other seductive sweetmeats, have any idea how or in what way the fancy paper in which their much-loved bon-bons are so daintily packed receives its bright color and shining, glossy surface! The same with their embossed visiting-cards; the same with the many-colored paper-boxes which pile the interior of the luxurious barouche on the way home from the milliner or the *modiste* to the family mansion, and which make such terrific onslaughts on the paternal balance at the bank; the same of the little folks, with those bits of orange or cherry-colored paper, which the druggist delights to tie over the corks of the only too well-known and much dreaded two-ounce vials of nastiness, the very thought of which sends them to bed with many misgivings for the morrow, and makes them shudder and shiver when they awake in the morning, in the full consciousness that it must be taken under pain of the nurse's dire displeasure in case of refusal. In Albany there is an establishment where all these little adjuncts of fashion, joy, and childish sorrow are manufactured on a large scale. The Albany Card and Paper Company, which means R. L. JOHNSON & Co., is the only one, with the exception of a small concern in one of the Eastern States, in this country, which combines the manufacture of card-board and fancy paper. The factory is very extensive, extending through the entire block from Hamilton-street to Hudson-street, and well repays the curious visitor for the time expended in a stroll through its various departments.

The first operation in the process of manufacturing card-board consists in pasting three sheets of paper together—the middle sheet being coarser and thicker than the two surface sheets, and the paste a combination of sour flour, (the more sour, the better,) soap and size. When a pile of these agglomerated sheets has accumulated, they are placed under a screw-press, somewhat similar to an ordinary letter-copying press, in order to force out all the surplus paste. As the paste oozes out, the screw is turned at intervals for an hour, till the pile is reduced in thickness about one-half. The sheets are then elevated to the drying-room to be dried, a process which takes about twenty-four hours. They are hung up singly by little wooden clippers, such as are commonly used in banking and merchant counting-houses, attached to ropes stretched across the room. They give the place all the appearance of the drying-room of a hotel laundry, with any number of sheets, dinner-napkins and towels hung out to dry. A stretch of the imagination would lead one to look at the corners for the hotel mark. When dry, the sheets (I am speaking of paper) are run through a roller press, which firmly welds the three into one, and are then either put through another press, which gives them what is known as a "dead finish," or are embossed by the "polisher." The polisher is simply a series of brushes which are worked rapidly backward and forward with a vibratory lateral motion, the card-board passing slowly under the vibrating brushes; thus insuring an equality of polish which would gladden the soul of a City Hall Park boot-black, and the smooth surface of a mirror. Whitening is the material agent used for embossing. In the case of railroad tickets, concert tickets and window show cards, they are colored by hand, with a brush, before receiving the dead finish, or passing under the bristly embosser. When finished the cards are cut and packed, and are ready to convey the banker or the business drummer by the Pacific Express to Chicago and San Francisco, to Boston or New-Orleans, to secure admission to Mlle. NILSSON's concerts, at the Academy of Music, or to inform the fashionable world of the event of the last *marriage de convenance* in Fifth-avenue high life. Last year the Company manufactured 3,600,000 of these sheets of card-board, a large portion of them for leading railroad companies, for cutting up into tickets. In cutting the card-board nothing is wasted, the strips and waste pieces being again cut up, and figuring as price tickets to be attached to articles in all kinds of stores, with those mysterious marks and letters on them, which, though unintelligible to the public are alphabetically easy to the counter-skippers.

The staining and embossing of fancy paper is carried out entirely by machinery of very ingenious contrivance. This description of paper is almost exclusively used for covering card-board boxes, such as are used in lace and milinery stores for muff-boxes, collar-boxes, for packing confectionery, &c. The process of staining, drying, and cutting of the paper into sizes is done throughout by automatic machinery requiring no more attention than the replenishing of the color-box, or the putting of a fresh roll of paper into the feeder. A roll of paper, 28 inches wide and 100 yards long, is run on a revolving rod, the end being passed between two rollers, on which the color, of any shade, is constantly dripping from a feeder above. As the rollers revolve, the paper is drawn through, and passes over a plate on which several brushes are constantly moving backward and forward, with an irregular motion, and distribute the color equally over the paper. Rising from the under edge of this plate, and running up and down the room, immediately below the ceiling, in four continuous tracks, are two endless ropes with little catches placed at a distance of eighteen inches apart. On a ledge below the plate there is a rest for a lath. To this lath the end of the roll of paper is attached, and as the catch on the rope comes up from below the plate it picks up the lath and slowly carries it along with it; and, as the rollers turn off the paper faster than the rope travels, the paper falls in festoons from the ceiling to the floor as each successive lath is caught up. The laths slide down an incline from a box under the plane, and as fast as one goes away another takes its place. The room being heated with a series of steam-pipes, following exactly the course of the endless ropes, by the time the paper has traversed the length of the room four times it is thoroughly dry; and as it reaches the end, a small stop knocks away the lath and allows the paper to pass off the rope into the cutting-machine, which cuts it into lengths of twenty-two inches, leaving it ready for pressing and polishing. The pressing gives it a dead-finish paper, such as is used for the inside of the covers of books.

The polishing is a very simple process, and is rapidly done. Seated at small tables in the polishing-room, seventy-five young women take a single sheet from the pile at their side, and place the edge of it on a slightly concave band of very hard wood. Up and down this band of wood an agate wheel, four inches in diameter, and an inch and a half thick, runs with considerable velocity and a firm pressure. The girl slowly and carefully pushes the paper from her, every friction of the wheel leaving a surface as brightly polished as a new-varnished boot. A sheet is polished in a few seconds. One variety of this embossed paper is very pretty—the chrystalized-looking paper known as "snow-flake," which is so often seen outside boxes. The appearance of snow-flakes is given to it by mixing a solution of rock salt, wax and vinegar with the color. This causes the color to disintegrate and shade itself, and to fly off in star and diamond shapes, bearing a fanciful resemblance to snow. No less than forty thousand reams of embossed paper of all colors are manufactured annually at this factory, using up five tons of plain white paper a day, and 3,500 pounds of color a week. The general business of the Company, who employ 180 women and thirty men, amounts to $500,000 a year.

On Broadway, at the corner of Rensselaer-street, is the Townsend Furnace and machine shop, owned by TOWNSEND & JACKSON; where steam-engines, mill-gearing, engine-lathes, shafting, and all kinds of machinery are manufactured. Here are to be seen in constant operation some of those marvelous agents of man's handiwork and ingenuity—the iron-turning lathe, the iron-planer, the steam-drill and the steam-hammer—with which inventive genius astounds the uninitiated; not so much by their apparent intricacy as by the evident easy and unerring accuracy of movement of such complicated forces. In a few seconds with the simple aid of a cold chisel, a workman will, with his lathe, take an eighth of an inch off the solid surface of a circular casting of eight or nine inches diameter, and as many inches in length, and without any physical effort, too, and yet, to judge by the grave stolidity of his countenance, he appears to be totally unaware that he has done something very wonderful. Such is the force of habit—the contempt which the copy-books of our school days told us is bred by familiarity. But this is only one of the thousand and one operations in manufacturing some of the more elaborate pieces of machinery. Mr. JACKSON very good-naturedly gave me a cursory but concise and intelligible description of how to make a steam-engine. I have felt very learned and fearfully scientific ever since, but am constrained to refer any readers of the TIMES who may be thirsting for information on such matters to the Pierian Spring, the waters of which I have tasted, but of which I have not drank deeply—Mr. JACKSON. Nor do I think I can do justice to patent metallic rod packers, paper-drying cylinders, self-lubricating and self-adjusting hangers, patent shaft coupling, and all the other marvels of engineering science which these works are ready to furnish to order on reasonable notice. As successful scientific efforts, they are intrinsically valuable; to man and the world they are invaluable. Still, if I only felt equal to saying it in Mr. SOTHERN's inimitable way, I should be inclined to say that these are "things which no feller can understand," unless he has "served his time" over them. This machine-shop, however, has a secular as well as a scientific interest, especially to the good people of Albany. The name of TOWNSEND is inscribed on the much revered record of the the pioneers in Albany manufacture. The works were started so far back as 1807, and the business of the firm still retains, to a great extent, the characteristics of seventy years ago. It is highly conservative. One of those money-making, old-fashioned businesses which, while seizing on all the newly-discovered principles of mechanical motion, and employing all the latest known methods of workmanship, does not enter the market as a competitor. With a large circle of regular customers, the firm almost entirely confines its business to the fulfilling of custom orders, and repairing machinery which they themselves have made. In this they find ample employment for their works, and they are not at all dissatisfied with the footing up of their balance-sheet at the end of the year. So much for an old-established business! One of those pecuniary mines which never find their way into the market, and which in able hands are more than ordinarily lucrative.

Mr. PRUYN, a son of our Ex-Minister to Japan, is making quite a specialty of the productions of the Albany Embossing Company, of which he is one of the most active spirits. The Company so far cater for innocent amusement as to manufacture dominoes and chequers, and, for infantile education, in the shape of wooden blocks, with the letters in capitals on one side and in italics on the other. All are made by machinery, and many ingenious contrivances are employed for the sake of economy and for saving time and labor. After being thoroughly dried, the wood from which they are made is sawed into square or oblong-shaped bars, according as it is required for alphabet blocks or dominoes. For chequers, the bars are rounded on a turning lathe. Twelve small, circular saws, attached to a revolving bar of iron, cut up the bars into as many pieces as fast as they are placed in position; the pieces dropping into a basket below. These little square and rounded blocks are stamped by a self-feeding sleeve die, which stamps both sides at once. The wood being stamped on the end of the grain no splitting occurs, though the stamping perceptibly decreases the thickness of the blocks, making them very tough and hard. Dominoes are stamped in two ways. In one the pips are indented by the pressure; in the other they stand up, and are protected from the liability of being broken off by a narrow edging. The die stamps 150 chequers or dominoes, but only ninety of the alphabet blocks, which are two and one-quarter inches square, in a minute. After stamping, the chequers are colored red and black in equal quantities; the dominoes are stained through a dull black to imitate the ordinary bone; the letter blocks are simply varnished. The chequers and dominoes are thrown pell-mell into cylinders of open wire work, which slowly revolve in hot air chambers, heated up to 180°. The varnish on the alphabet blocks is dried by sticking the blocks on innumerable pins pointing from a revolving wooden frame, about six feet in diameter, in a room heated to an ordinary temperature. If dried in the same way as the dominoes they would adhere to one another in masses, while the varnish would be blistered by the excessive heat. When dry, the pips of the indented dominoes are colored white by a machine which has just as many small hollow tubes pointing downward as there are pips to be colored. These tubes are full of white pigment, and as they descend on the dominoe a drop falls from each tube and fills up the indented pips. This machine will thus color the pips of twelve gross of boxes of dominoes in a day; each box holding twenty-eight dominoes.

The Company also manufacture all their wooden boxes for the alphabet blocks, putting the pieces together in a novel and ingenious way. A thin groove is cut in the beveled angle of each piece to be joined, into which a curved strip of tin-plate is easily driven. The curving of the tin holds the different parts of the box together as firmly as the most skilled joinery-work would do.

Of the black and red dominoes the Company manufacture 300 gross of boxes a year; 400 gross of the black and white, and 600 gross of alphabet blocks of all sizes. Their great competitors are the German toy-importers. But, so far as checkers are concerned the Albany people have driven the Germans out of the market, and have even had the effrontery to ship some parcels of their goods to Europe. This is turning the tables on Protection with a vengeance! They are also proving themselves dangerous rivals in the trade with their alphabet blocks. And all this, too, in spite of their having been twice burned out in the last two years.

Another and kindred manufactory, and one interesting to a large class of New-Yorkers, is the Hyatt Billiard Ball Company, who make billiard balls of a composition which, when colored, can hardly be distinguished from ivory balls, and which, in addition to many other advantages, are claimed to be much more durable. They certainly have this one superiority over ivory balls, that whereas ivory is always apt to be unequal in density, giving a tendency to irregular direction and to "wabbling," the composition balls have an unerring centre of gravity from the mere fact of their being composition—every component part being thoroughly mixed and disseminated throughout the ball. And as they are turned on one of the new globe turning lathes, (one of Mr. HYATT's numerous inventions,) they must of necessity be perfectly round unless polished by an unskillful mechanic. Ivory balls, too, have a tendency to warp with use, and get out of shape when cracked. This cannot happen with these composition balls, for, though possessing all the elasticity of ivory, they are as hard as stone. These balls are composed principally of "gun cotton," reduced to a fine pulp and molded. The other ingredients are as yet a secret, which the makers do not desire to make public. After molding, the ball is put in a globular press, and reduced about one-third in bulk. It is then put away to be dried. When partially dry it is put into a bowl of quicksilver to test the uniformity of its centre of gravity. If not true in its balance it is thrown aside; if true it is again pressed and again put on the shelf to be thoroughly dried before it is taken to the turner and the polisher. Three months elapse from the day of molding till the time when a ball is ready to be sent to purchasers. The balls cost about one-half the price ordinarily charged for ivory balls. At first the Company had to contend with great prejudice among billiard-players and bitter opposition from the ivory-turners. But they have overcome all opposition, and their books show orders from all parts of the Union, given after a trial or long use of their balls. Even such men as PHELAN and COLLENDAR, of New-York were unable to withhold their testimony in their favor.

The Albany Coach Manufactory, of which JAMES GOOLD & Co. are the proprietors, is one of the largest carriage and sleigh-building factories in the country. It makes a very fair bid for being the oldest. The business was established by Mr. JAMES GOOLD, in 1813. He is still the head of the firm, and though in his eighty-third year, is a hale, hearty and fine-looking old man, delighting to tell of the village of Albany as he first knew it. The manufactory has for half a century been celebrated for its fine carriages and sleighs—especially for their strength and durability. A gentleman of Syracuse is still driving a sleigh built by Mr. GOOLD in 1818. It has a very patriarchal appearance, but is said to be as sound as ever. It seems almost incredible that a sleigh should last for fifty-three years; but there is no doubt of the fact. Mr. GOOLD originated the famous "Albany style" of sleighs, which have not only found their way all through the Northern States of the Union, but even to Northern Europe, where they are as much prized as an Erard piano, a Manton fowling-piece or a Peters drag. The fashions of sleighs are as varied and changeable as the fashions in chignons or ladies' dresses. Something fresh in the way of design is always in demand, and it is by catering to this love of change, and by employing none but the most skilled workmen, and using the very best materials, that the firm have attained their great reputation. Some of their new sleighs are beautiful specimens of the coach-builder's art, and quite make one long for eighteen inches of snow and a moonlight night. A magnificent four-horse sleigh has just been completed, and will soon be rushing along before the fast trotters of a well-known New-York banker. The many store-rooms contain every variety of carriage, from the elegant barouche to the sporting buggy—landaus, phaetons and broughams. Every carriage built at this factory is finished with steel axles and steel tires—a combination of lightness and durability. All the iron and machinery work is done in the factory; also the bending of the wood for the runners and bodies of sleighs, of which hardly a single part has a flat surface. Mr. BREWSTER, the great New-York carriage builder, buys nearly all his sleighs of JAMES GOOLD & Co. A. P.

The Defalcation in the Rhode Island National Bank of Providence.

From the Providence Journal, Jan. 15.

The amount of the defalcation in the Rhode Island National Bank, as ascertained by careful investigation, and confessed by the inculpated parties, is about $219,600. To offset this large deficit, the directors have secured real estate, manufacturing property, stocks, &c., which, with the bonds of the defaulting officers, will, it is hoped, reduce the loss of the bank very nearly one-half. The embezzlement commenced nearly ten years ago, when disastrous stock speculations by the cashier and teller and book-keeper, cost the bank about $20,000. A manufacturing business, which seems to have been carried on under the name of GOODMAN & Co., without the knowledge of the directors, was gradually extended at the expense of the bank, until one year ago the deficit was $150,000. During the past year the amount has been carried up to nearly $220,000. The young men in this bank have shown that when a trusted cashier and teller and book-keeper are in league, they can, by a system of forced balances and fictitious call loans, convert one-third of the capital of the institution to their own uses, and defy the scrutiny of the examiners. Although this bank is in charge of some of our shrewdest and most sagacious business men, the exposure of the present frauds was not the result of discoveries made here. If the Rhode Island National had not drawn pretty closely upon its correspondent bank in New-York City at a time when there was an unusual monetary pressure in the Metropolis, there seems no reason to doubt that the defalcation could have gone on until the institution was hopelessly crippled. Under our present system of banking, there is no absolute safeguard against such deplorable occurrences as this, except in conscientious personal integrity. The highest reputation and the most blameles outward life will not stand in the stead of this quality. How this inestimable moral integrity is to be always recognized is the great problem for managers of our monetary and fiduciary institutions. The most gratifying phase of this unfortunate affair is found in the fact that the savings institution connected with the bank are untouched. The results of a strict examination accord with the declarations of the inculpated parties that not a cent of the savings bank deposits have been absorbed in this defalcation.

INFANT ASYLUMS.

Dr. Jacobi's Views on the Present System—Over Sixty-Six Per Cent. Mortality Among the Little Waifs—Proposed Change.

The question of infant asylums which just now engrosses so much public attention, was recently treated at length by A. JACOBI, M. D., President of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, in an address to the Society, of which the following are interesting extracts:

I learned of the opening of a new lying-in asylum and foundling hospital. The number of such institutions begins to swell; the interest of the public is aroused, money is freely forwarded, and the lay and professional members of the public are thoroughly aware of the necessity of saving infant lives. I shall try to answer a third question of an "Appeal in Behalf of the New-York Infant Asylum," which met my eye but a few days ago—the question was, Can these children be saved? I shall only partially answer the question, What has been done for them in New-York City? How many have been saved? If many, why change the old plans? If few, why not make a radical change? I cannot answer the question to my entire satisfaction. Ought children, or rather ought infants, to be raised in public institutions or in private families? In the city or in the country? By wet-nursing or artificial food? Of this latter I shall not speak, because in theory everybody agrees, if it were only on philosophical or religious principles, that babies ought to be raised on breast-milk.

The first plan, to gather and raise infants in a public institution, in a large city, commends itself at first sight. There is a large, commodious building, facility of getting the necessary help, kind-hearted superintendence, the proximity of city comforts and medical attendance; there is a large number of people whom you expect to call upon for generous contributions. The idea suggests itself, also, that a lying-in establishment ought to be combined with every such institution destined to receive foundlings; for the saving must be immense when the baby is taken care of, before his birth, by the same kind hands that are to fondle him afterward. Let us, however, do away with this plan at once. Every medical man knows it to be a fact that a lying-in asylum will generate diseases more than any other hospital, and infect the babies. Every man with hospital experience has observed it, and every general practitioner has met with puerperal diseases in women, and severe affections of the new-born, at the same time or in the same houses. It is not long since LORAIN published a volume on the "Puerperal Fever of Women and Infants." I have myself noticed the fact that when in a public institution, of which I shall have to speak, erysipelas appeared among the children, one of the houses, which was by far inferior to the other from a sanitary point of view, was entirely free of the disease, while the better house was infected with erysipelas among the children, only because part of it was used as a lying-in establishment.

Next in order is the question whether babies ought to be raised in the country or city. One reason why infants should be raised in the country, even under equal circumstances, is the statistical fact that they will thrive better. Of one hundred children born alive, there died before the fifth year:

		In the cities.	In the country.	Difference.
France	1853-54	35.69	28.56	7.13
Holland	1850-54	36.25	29.90	7.35
Sweden	1851-55	38.86	24.50	14.36
Denmark	1850-54	29.66	22.68	6.98
Schleswig	1845-54	27.42	23.42	4.00
Holstein	1845-54	29.92	25.29	4.68
Saxony	1847-49	39.88	36322	3.66
Hanover	1854-55	28.70	26.47	2.23
Prussia	1849	36.02	29.47	6.55
Average		33.60	27.28	6.32

Of 100 deaths of all ages, in England, there were:

	Up to the end of the second year.	Up to the end of the tenth year.
In all England	31.58	44.91
Cities with 100,000 inhabitants or more	35.12	51.39
Cities with less than 20,000	31.49	46.79
Manufacturing country districts	35.36	45.90
Agricultural districts	24.33	35.40

Last in order, not least, is the question where foundlings ought to be raised—in institutions, or private families. Places inhabited by many can never yield an atmosphere as fit for breathing as well kept private residences. Moreover, young infants, in consequence of their delicate constitution, and their not producing vital warmth by physical exercise, are confined to the house and room during the greater part of the year and day. Besides, offensive admixtures to the atmosphere of rooms in which many children are living cannot be avoided.

Besides, the nurses of institutions having charge of a number of infants at once, by day and by night, are very apt to, and surely will, lose the self-sacrificing patience and the everlasting attention which are absolute requisites for the sustenance of a young human being. It is much more probable that the poorest countrywoman who takes charge of a society's child, under the superintendence of the proper authority, under the eyes of her neighbors, and with motherly feelings developed in the poorest one bound in marriage and family ties, will succeed in saving a nursling from certain death.

I have spoken of superintendence. It is necessary and must be close. Of the infants sent out by the "general office of nurse children" under M. HUSSON, at Paris, and closely watched, the mortality under a year is seventeen per cent., viz., but one per cent. more than the average mortality of the same age in all France.

Those placed out, on the same conditions, by private offices, and not watched, yield a mortality of forty-two. I mean to prove the absolute impossibility of raising infants in a large institution, a fact that has been ever so many times proved in Europe.

The following were the admissions of infants and children to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, from Oct. 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1871, between the ages of one day and nine years one month:

		—Aggregate ages— Years.	Months.	Days.
October, 1870	25	22	5	23
November, 1870	22	35	11	27
December, 1870	21	27	7	27
January, 1871	22	14	4	4
February, 1871	18	23	4	28
March, 1871	17	38	11	9
April, 1871	21	30	10	8
May, 1871	17	24	8	3
June, 1871	19	37	0	3
July, 1871	27	37	5	8
August, 1871	26	43	1	25
September, 1871	18	25	7	13
Total	253	361	9	26

Thus the average of 253 infants or children admitted in good health from Oct. 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1871, amounted to 1 year, 5 months, 16 days. I naturally lay stress on the fact of their health being good when they were admitted; for it is the rule of the institution that it should be so. This much is sure, that no child has died this year of a disease contracted before it entered the nursery. Still, so great is the liability of the inmates to fall sick in the institution, that the Secretary of the Medical Board publishes, in the annual report gotten up in 1870, the unnatural fact that 2,000 serious cases of sickness occurred in one year among 377 admissions; and in that of 1871, over 1,400 cases of sickness in 358 admissions.

Of the 253 admitted from Oct. 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1871, 128 were discharged within a short time after their admission. I will presume they were all in good health when they left the institution.

	Discharges took place.	Aggregate stay, in days, at the Institution.
October, 1870	12	761
November, 1870	10	755
December, 1870	16	1,049
January, 1871	12	393
February, 1871	11	800
March, 1871	10	666
April, 1871	12	316
May, 1871	8	274
June, 1871	8	283
July, 1871	17	848
August, 1871	7	304
September, 1871	5	132
Total	128	6,581

Thus, the average residence of each of the 128, inside the Nursery, amounts to one month 21.4 days.

The number of babies remaining alive in the institution:

	Admissions.	Discharged since.	Died since.	Remain alive.
In September, 1871	18	5	4	9
August, 1871	27	7	3	17
July, 1871	27	17	4	6
June, 1871	19	8	7	4
May, 1871	17	8	4	5
April, 1871	21	12	9	0
March, 1871	17	10	3	4
February, 1871	18	11	3	4
January, 1871	22	12	8	2
December, 1870	19	16	2	1
November, 1870	22	10	8	4
October, 1870	25	12	12	1

After all, there were 125 bona fide inmates, who stayed more than the average of 1 month 21.4 days. Of these died:

		—Aggregate Ages.— Years.	Months.	Days.
October, 1870	12	7	1	8
November, 1870	8	6	6	20
December, 1870	4	0	11	28
January, 1871	8	3	10	0
February, 1871	3	1	8	1
March, 1871	3	3	..	25
April, 1871	9	11	10	2
May, 1871	4	2	6	4
June, 1871	7	8	11	12
July, 1871	4	3	1	19
August, 1871	3	2	6	27
September, 1871	4	5	9	21
Total	69	58	..	17

But how many babies were admitted under a year, of whom 55 could die within the short space of time reviewed in this retrospect? Of the total of 253 admitted, 42 were over three years, 30 between two and three, 44 from one to two years, together 116 over one year. Of these 116, 76 were discharged in a short time. Of the remaining 40, 15 (18 less 3) have died within this limited time—a percentage, for the time being, of 37.5 among children over a year, very many of them over two and three years, and all of them intrusted to the Nursery in perfect health.

Of the 135 admitted at less than a year, 52 were discharged after a short period; 83 were left in the Nursery as bona-fide inmates. Of these 83, the number of 55 died within the limited period which is the subject of this compilation. The aggregate ages of these 83 at their admission was 377 months; the average, 2 months 23.8 days.

Thus it results that the mortality of babies intrusted in good health to the nursery, at the age of nearly three months, within this limited period, is 66.26 per cent.

The aggregate ages of the fifty-five, at the time of their deaths, including those three who passed their first birthday while in the institution, count up to 26 years, 11 months, 1 day; the average age of each to 5 months 26 days. As their average admission took place at 2 months 23.8 days, they lasted 3 months and 2 days each in the institution.

I want to draw the conclusion, viz.: That the attempt to raise babies in great institutions, even with large means to aid you, cannot be justified; that these institutions must be given up, and reserved for other purposes, and that the only system worthy of being sustained is, to place the children out with private parties.

The expenses of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, between March 1, 1870, and March 1, 1871, laid down at a little more than $75,000. Of these I deduct at once $30,000 for "temporary investment," "part purchase of country hospital" and "furnishing and support of country hospital." Balance, $45,000. As repairs and insurance are counted up with more than $4,000, I estimate the rent of the immense buildings at $20,000 only. Thus I take $65,000 as a fair, or rather low, average estimate of the whole sum spent for the benefit and support of 253 admitted children, and 117 lying-in women with their infants. They are the only beneficiaries, for the mothers taken in with, or in behalf of their nurslings, and the wet nurses, cannot be counted in this class, any more than the matron, the ward nurses or the domestics.

Those beneficiaries did not stay in the institution through the whole year, but a very small part of it only. The aggregate stay of the new-born, who were soon discharged, amounts to 8 years; those 27 who died at the average ages of 2 months 17 days, to 4 years; those 90 who remain after the close of the year, (October, 1870, to October, 1871,) to 8 years. The aggregate stay of the 128 children who were admitted and soon discharged, to 18 years; of the 125 who are dead or still alive, to 60 years. Total, 100 years. The aggregate stay of the pregnant women who were confined in the institution may be set down at 20 years. Thus $45,000, without rent, or $65,000, rent included, are spent on a year's board of 100 children (the new-born included) and 20 adults. Said board averaging the sum of about $400, rent not included.

How nearly correct this estimate is, you find corroborated by the fact that the sum of about $12,000 is credited as "house income" in this year's financial report. Our summing up would average a yearly board paid by the inmates of $100, or a monthly one of about $8, which is almost the very figure (a little less) of the average board paid to the institution.

It is not my intention to go into the particulars of administration, at this moment. Still I beg the privilege of pointing out a mone of action which in some parts may prove faulty, but which under our circumstances will, in my opinion, prove sufficiently correct to enlist sympathy or bring out a discussion. Before so doing I again refer to my opinion on the responsibilities and duties, and the rights, of the State. The whole administration of the foundlings ought to be controlled by the Commonwealth. Private or sectarian establishments ought to be under governmental supervision; ought not to be supported or aided by the State, but not interfered with so long as their successes and general management appear satisfactory; the department of the foundlings to be centered in one office; the necessary appointments of the head, or heads, to be made by the Governor of the State.

The expense of boarding the foundlings to be borne by the people of the State of New-York. By concentrating the administration, the running expenses would be but small in proportion. New-York City would have a single depot for the abandoned children, from which speedy distributions would take place. The large buildings at present dedicated to the purpose of raising infants would soon be required for those children who would be returned from the country, after reaching the age of three or five years. Some might become hospitals—we have no child's hospital in New-York City—some schools and asylums for the older children of the community, where they would be taught to become useful citizens of the republic.

I assume a mortality in the first year, say, of 25 or 30 per cent. of infants abandoned in their first year. After that time, the mortality will become small. Of 1,000 abandoned infants, 750 or 700 must reach in future their twelfth month. I assume $150, the amount spent by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to be a fair average for yearly board. Thus 1,000 abandoned infants would cost the State, per annum, say, $120,000. The 3,000 lives endangered or thrown away every year might cost us $350,000 yearly; but then we should certainly succeed in saving most of them, at a proportionately small expense, and educating those many who may have been saved.

EDWARD S. STOKES IN COURT.

Postponement of His Plea until Wednesday Next—His Counsel Desire Time to Examine the Indictment.

In anticipation that EDWARD S. STOKES would be arraigned yesterday to plead to the indictment against him for the murder of JAMES FISK, Jr., a considerable crowd of those having business in other Courts, as well as a number of those moved by curiosity, had collected around the door of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, at the hour of opening. At 10:35 A. M. Judge INGRAHAM entered and took his seat on the Bench, while almost simultaneously District-Attorney GARVIN, on behalf of the People, and JOHN GRAHAM, JOHN MCKEON, E. T. GERRY, WILLARD BARTLETT, and WILLIAM O. BARTLETT, counsel for the prisoner, also made their appearance. Owing to the fact that STOKES had been removed to the Sheriff's-office an hour earlier in the morning, and from thence had been quietly brought into Court through the room used as Chambers, but a small portion of the outside crowd became aware of the proceedings until they were completed, and the prisoner sat in a chair beside his counsel. Mr. STOKES was tastefully dressed, and wore the same light drab over-coat which he has been already described as wearing at the time of the commission of the act for which he was about to be arraigned, but his face bore the unmistakable signs of anxiety incident to his position.

STOKES having been shown to a chair near his counsel, District-Attorney GARVIN arose, and addressing the Court, moved for his arraignment under indictment against him for murder. At this point the prisoner, at the direction of the Clerk, stood up, but the usual formality of arraignment was interrupted by Mr. JOHN MCKEON, of counsel for the prisoner, who said: "Two of my associates, your Honor, have been for four weeks past, and still are, engaged in the trial of another cause. For that reason we have not been able to confer together, nor have we had time to properly examine the indictment. We desire, therefore, that time may be allowed to the prisoner's counsel to examine the indictment against him, and to determine upon such plea thereto as their best judgment may dictate."

District-Attorney GARVIN said, in reply, that he thought it more proper that a plea should be entered on behalf of the prisoner then, and a day fixed for the trial; and, if subsequently, the prisoner or his counsel should desire to change his plea, or put in a demurrer to the indictment, there would be no objection to such a course. He deemed it his duty to say that he thought the case ought to be tried now, while all the facts were fresh in the memory of the witnesses. It was a case which the public interests required should be speedily tried, and there were no witnesses for the defense who were not readily accessible.

Judge INGRAHAM said there would be another session of the Court to receive indictments from the Grand Jury, and he thought it only reasonable that time should be allowed the prisoners' counsel for an examination of the counts of the indictment. He had intended to discharge the Grand Jury then, but, owing to business before them being still incomplete, he had adjourned the Court until Saturday next, and would allow the counsel until then to prepare to put in a plea.

Mr. MCKEON—The time is too short, your Honor.

The District-Attorney—If counsel want an opportunity to look over the indictment, it might be, perhaps, unobjectionable that the case stand over until Monday.

Mr. MCKEON said the life of his client was at stake, and his associates deemed a week too short a time to have for preparation. There were a great many matters to be considered before a plea could be interposed.

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—I think the prisoner's life is in great peril, but I cannot conceive how delay can help to save it.

Mr. GRAHAM here stated that he and his associates had not yet had time to examine the facts of the case, and would require some time to do so. A week, he thought, might be sufficient time to enable them to make such examination as they deemed necessary.

The Court decided to allow the prisoner's counsel until Wednesday next, to put in a plea to the indictment, and immediately ordered the adjournment of the Court.

The prisoner was then privately removed through the adjoining room and across the hall to the Sheriff's office. A large crowd followed, and remained for some time outside the Sheriff's office, until they discovered that STOKES had been secretly and cleverly conveyed to the Tombs.

The Widows of Two Governors Seriously Ill.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette, Jan. 17.

By a singular coincidence, the widows of two of the best remembered Governors of the Commonwealth are now lying ill in this city, in a condition which excites something more than the grave apprehension of their friends. We refer to Mrs. LEVI LINCOLN, relict of the late Gov. LINCOLN, and Mrs. JOHN DAVIS, widow of the late Gov. DAVIS, and sister of GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian. The disease from which Mrs. DAVIS is suffering, and her advanced years, make her recovery impossible. The condition of Mrs. LINCOLN, we regret to say, is only a little less critical. A sympathy, extending far beyond this community, will be warmly offered to the relatives and more intimate friends of these venerable ladies, who have each in their lives filled such an important place in society, and have won universal respect for their many virtues.

CUBA.

Valmaseda's Popularity—Cuban Fickleness—Ridiculous Accusations—American Slaveholders—War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1872.

All classes of the population are greatly excited over the coming or not coming of CONCHA. The Valmaseda Party is much incensed at the imaginary insult committed on the person of their chief, whom they look upon as the hero of many battles. The Concha party, headed by JULIAN ZULUETA, allege that the coming of CONCHA will change everything; that honesty and order will at once obtain full sway in all civil and military departments, and that the rebellion will come to an end in a short space of time. This assertion sounds very comical if we remember that VALMASEDA, no matter what his faults may be, has never been accused of dishonesty, while CONCHA has the reputation of being the most venal and corrupt public man in Spain. If VALMASEDA is accused of being cruel and bloodthirsty, he is undoubtedly more so on paper than in reality, and to enter the lists on that score with CONCHA it would be necessary for him to completely change his views and actions. Strange as it may appear, VALMASEDA is better liked among the people in the interior than any other Spanish General, and numerous acts of humanity and kindness are cited of him as an offset to his slaughter-house proclamations. The Colonels of the Volunteer regiments and the Casino of Matanzas, chartered the steamer *Aguila* yesterday, to go to Key West, and transmit thence telegrams to the King, the Prime Minister, and to different journals, expressing the dissatisfaction of the Spaniard's at VALMASEDA's removal, and requesting His Majesty to rescind his action. If the King accedes, then his prestige and that of the present and succeeding Cabinets is gone; if he refuses, the people will swallow CONCHA or any other man sent from Spain, although they may not like him. The Spaniards have a queer way of expressing and retaining their dislikes, and the following example is always applicable, not only to Lieutenant-Governors but also to Captain-Generals. A few weeks ago, VALMASEDA considered it expedient to remove the Lieutenant-Governor of Colon. When this became known the Aldermen of the town and the Volunteers sent a commission to Havana requesting VALMASEDA to have their dearly-beloved master remain, while the local journal shed tears of sorrow at the sad fate in store for Colon, in having their only friend and single good and great man leave them. There never had been, and never would be such another Governor. But VALMASEDA denied the prayer of the Commission, the Governor left accompanied by the principal citizens, volunteers, and a few stray parsons, and next day Major LECOMTE, one of VALMASEDA's aids, made his entry as the new Governor. Of course it would be supposed that he was received with sullen looks by the populace and that nobody appeared to bid him welcome. Not so. The volunteers with their bands of music, the city authorities in full uniform, and all the unctuous priests were on hand to receive LECOMTE, while the church bells rang a continuous peal, and the outside of every house was decked as gayly as yellow and red could make them. The newspaper announced the happy event by informing its readers that LECOMTE was a great and a good man, (his predecessor was good and great,) and that VALMASEDA loved his people of Colon very, very much, in proof of which he had parted with one of his own adjutants and made him their Governor. The paper did not mention whether VALMASEDA cried much when he parted with one of his aids, but that, of course, could not be doubted.

RIDICULOUS ACCUSATIONS.

The Spaniards have just done as foolish a thing as the Cubans could have done, in insulting the entire Press of the United States, the clumsiness and lowness of the attack being such as to excite pity and contempt for the editors of the different Havana journals, in thus publishing a gratuitous challenge, simply at the behest of an ignorant master. I presume that the telegraph has already informed you of the insult, but if not I translate the article as it appeared in the journals, and as they printed it by order of the Government, the *Diario* only making the slight change of omitting the name of AZCARATE.

"Through sources, which we have faith in, we have received the following information: That in the regular expense account of the Cuban Junta the sum of two thousand dollars is assigned as a regular monthly payment to such journalists as write in a covered manner in Madrid in favor of the independence of Cuba; also that the telegrams published in the American journals are manufactured in New-York, and others sent there from Madrid by NICOLAS AZCARATE. We know that probabilities exist that the letters of a former Havana correspondent are written in New-York, and that such letters are expected to create the impression that the insurrection has partisans among the Havana Spaniards. The articles favoring the insurgents which appeared in the New-York journals are written by the insurgents themselves, and are paid for a third more than other communications inserted as advertisements. The articles appear as leaders so as to give them more importance, and by their contents gain ground in public opinion.

Such a web of stupidity I have never seen before. I only allude to one phrase, where the Government or the Press, it does not matter which, says: "Certain letters are intended to create the impression that the insurrection has partisans among the Spaniards." Whether it has or not may be seen from a few facts: Several leading insurgent Generals are natives of old Spain; dozens of insurgent officers, and some of the best fighting material in the Cuban army, are deserters from the Spanish army; the merchandise purchased in Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo and every other town held by the Spaniards, and which found its way to the Insurgent camps, was sold by Spanish merchants. Almost every prominent insurgent who escaped from the island was in connivance with some Spaniard who received a good price. Numbers of leading journalists in Spain, who openly or covertly have worked in favor of *Cuba libre*, are natives of old Spain. The members of the Cortes who have attacked Spain and its policy in the West Indies, and frequently spoken in favor of free Cuba, are natives of the soil and not of Cuba; and, finally, only three days ago, the owner of a hardware store at the corner of Tejas and Calsada del Cerro was arrested, because he had gradually collected a large quantity of powder in his house, (an article of which the Spaniards in Havana need not purchase at a store,) and yesterday evening I was informed that this storekeeper had been at the head of a band of Cubans, black and white, who were to have begun a revolution on the second day of carnival, and that said store-keeper had already been tried, and would be shot, unless the Government, for the sake of keeping the matter secret, commuted the sentence into imprisonment for life. There are abundant proofs to show that all Spaniards are not patriots, the exceptions, however, forming a minority. This minority would have been the majority, if the Cuban cause had been a little stronger of late, and I remember well when Gen. LERSUNDI chased Col. JULIAN ZULINTA, APOLINAR DEL RATO, and other shining lights of the Volunteer forces out of his palace, when in union with a number of Cubans, such as the late Mr. MORALES LEMUS, Mr. MESTRE, and other intelligent gentlemen, they asked equal rights and privileges for Cuba and the Cubans, and the same laws as those of Old Spain; but *tempora ilis mutandum.*

AMERICAN SLAVEHOLDERS.

The resolutions presented by Gen. BANKS, making it a high misdemeanor for Americans to hold slaves has set some of our countrymen, *i. e.* persons born and residing in the United States, but among the worst of slave-owners in Cuba, squirming. They hate to sell their slaves, (of course, they would never dream of liberating them,) because, without slaves, their plantations would not be worth anything, and no purchasers can be found to buy plantations and slaves at a fair valuation and for ready cash. A caucus of four prominent American slave-owners was held at the Telegrafo Hotel two weeks ago, and on motion of their presiding elder and trafficer in human flesh, who hails from the City of Brotherly Love, and plays the big drum there, it was decided, first, to spare no reasonable expense to prevent the American Government, and Gen. BANKS in particular, from becoming acquainted with the names of Americans holding slaves in Cuba; secondly, to try and withhold information from the Press; and thirdly, to try harder still to get rid of their property. The last and first proposition can be carried out easily, but the second never can be.

THE WAR.

The most important event that has occurred within the past four months has been the surrender of YGNACIO AGRAMONTE's right hand, his brother, MANUEL AGRAMONTE, who commanded one of the three principal divisions in the Central Department, and who effected his surrender with eighty well-armed and equipped men on Thursday, the 11th instant, at Tibayuagan. When the news reached Puerto Principe the excitement was intense, as nearly all the men are natives of that town, and the officers are members of the most prominent families there. The battalion of Pizarro came with AGRAMONTE and his men to within three leagues of Puerto Principe, where they arrived yesterday morning and where they were met by Col. CUBAS, of Gen. FEAS staff, Major LOMELINO, Chief of the Puerto Principe Police, and the former revolutionary Gens. CORNELIO PORRO and LOPEZ RECIO. This surrender of MANUEL AGRAMONTE is of great importance and will be the means of giving the entire Central Department into the complete control of the Spaniards. The surrender was hastened by some trouble caused by Gen. VILLAMIL, a good fighter on the Cuban side, and Mr. LAMBRANA, a good talker in the same cause, and a member of that celebrated institution, the Cuban Congress. It is supposed that VILLAMIL wanted to take the men to the Cinco Villas, cross the Trocha and burn and destroy everything which came in his way; that LAMBRANA wanted AGRAMONTE to go to Santiago de Cuba, and that the leader himself wanted to do as he pleased. Others of AGRAMONTE's band are reported to be dispersed in the woods and preparing to come in, and AGRAMONTE himself says that all the Cubans in the Central Department expect to go to the Eastern Department. I believe, however, that weeks and months will pass by before the Spaniards can claim to have entire possession of the Central Department, and when Summer comes the Cuban guerillas will again hover at the very houses of Puerto Principe, as they have done since the outbreak of the revolution up to the present day. IRONSIDES.

IMPORTANT LEGAL QUESTION.

Is the Court of Oyer and Terminer in this City Legally Organized?—Interesting to Criminals Under Sentence and Indictment.

An illustration of the proverbial uncertainty of the law was presented in the Court of Appeals, at Albany, early in the week, in an argument by JAMES D. MCCLELLAND, Esq., in the case of GEO. H. SMITH, sentenced to three years in the State Prison for false pretenses. The same points have been raised by H. C. ALLEN, Esq., associate counsel for FOSTER, now under sentence of death, and would have been presented to the Court of Appeals by him if Mr. MCCLELLAND had not obtained the first hearing. The question raised is whether the Court of Oyer and Terminer, whose Grand Jury indicted SMITH and FOSTER, is not an illegal body, as at present constituted, having no authority to impanel juries, try causes or pronounce sentences. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer up to 1846, when the second Constitution was adopted, was composed in this City of two Aldermen, an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a Supreme Court Justice, who presided. In the case of the People against WHITE, reported in 24 Wendell, the Court of last resort described the organization of the Court to be as above named, and decided that though the Presiding Justice left the Bench during the pendency of the trial, the action of the Court was legal, since a quorum remained. The organization of the Court was thus perfect for all business purposes. The legal *sequitur* from this decision is that a majority of the members constituting the Court *must* be present in order to render it a legal body.

The new Constitution of 1846 declares that a Supreme Court Justice *may* preside in Oyer and Terminer. This provision in no way conflicted with the former law and the decision referred to, but rather reaffirmed them. In the year 1847 the Legislature passed what is known as the "Judiciary act," the tenth section of which declares that Courts of Oyer and Terminer in and for the City and County of New-York shall be composed of a Supreme Court Justice, who shall preside, and any two of the following associates: The Mayor, the Recorder, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and an Alderman of the said City. This was the organization of the Court up to April, 1853, when the Legislature, in "an act to further amend the charter of New-York," declared that thereafter no Alderman should sit as Judge in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in this City. In June of the same year an act was passed which declared that in the City and County of New-York Oyer and Terminer may be held by a Supreme Court Justice sitting alone. In 1857 the two acts of 1853 were embodied in one act. The effect of this was to have it optional with the Supreme Court Justices presiding in Oyer and Terminer to sit alone or to have one of the associates named in the statute of 1847, except the Aldermen, as forbidden by the statute of 1853.

In 1870 the Legislature passed the act known as the new charter, (better known as the Tweed charter,) which in section 123 repeals the two laws of 1853 and the law of 1857. The only law left applying to the organization of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was the unrepealed portion of section 10 of the Judiciary act of 1847, which was thus revived. Under this law the Justice of the Supreme Court is deprived of discretionary power to sit alone in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for it in terms declares that the Court shall be composed of said Justice, together with any two of the following officers: The Mayor, the Recorder, and a Judge of the Common Pleas.

At the time of the impaneling of the Grand Jury under which SMITH and FOSTER and many others were indicted, a single Judge constituted the Court of Oyer and Terminer, as under the acts of 1853 and 1857. Mr. MCCLELLAND argues that the Court so organized is a tribunal unknown to the law, and its action null and void. If this view of the case be correct, no action of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in this City, or of its Grand Juries, has been legal since the adoption of the Tweed charter.

Mr. MCCLELLAND went beyond the absolute necessities of the case to argue that, if it should be held that the statute of 1847 were not revived by the act of 1871 repealing those of 1853 and 1857, then the Courts of Oyer and Terminer outside of this County are illegal bodies, as they are organized under the same act. The reason of this conclusion does not seem clear. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer outside of the City are organized under section 9 of the Judiciary act of 1847; those within the City under section 10. The laws of 1853 and 1857 supplanted section 10, while the former section has in no way been affected by subsequent legislation.

A point taken against Mr. MCCLELLAND's position is that the law of 1847, as affecting the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was repealed by section 17 of the Code of Procedure, which says:

"All statutes now in force providing for the designation of the times and places of holding the General and Special Terms of the Supreme Court and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and of the Judges who shall hold the same, are repealed from and after the 1st day of July, 1848." This, it is contended, however, refers to the designation of special Judges, and not to the composition of the Courts.

A decision in the above case will be looked for with interest. It is of no small importance to know whether the prisoners in our jails are legally held, and whether the Grand Jury which has been blocking the wheels of justice is a body having lawful power to act.

Application to Open Brooklyn Streets.

In the matter of the application for the appointment of Commissioners to open Pacific, Dean, Bergen, St. Marks, Warren, Baltic and Butler streets, between Nostrand and Albany avenues. This application is founded on chapter 521, section 2, of the laws of 1857, for authority to open the above-named streets on the ground that they require to be sewered under a general plan devised by the Sewerage Commissioners. The petition is opposed by from one-half to nine-tenths of the property owners, their answers being that the sewers are already in, except in portions of the streets in which no sewerage or drainage is required, and that the granting of the application would entail useless expense. The Sewerage Commissioners also apply to open Kingston-avenue south of the city line, in order to construct sewers, which would, it is claimed, involve far greater expense than the value of the property. Counsel were heard on the application, and, after hearing the argument, the Court took the papers, reserving its decision. For the application, Corporation Counsel Dewitt and J. C. Johnson; for the property-owners, Evarts, Southmayd and Choate, Gen. Crooke, Gen. Tracey and F. B. Van Vleck.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Kuklux Trials—Interesting Gossip About the Judges and Counsel—The Legislature—Society News.

From a Special Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Jan. 12, 1872.

With the close of the United States Court, yesterday, which has held continuous session here since the 23d of November last, terminates much of interest which has attracted thousands of visitors from all parts of the Union, who have been drawn hither by the astounding developments attending the Kuklux trials and the *exposé* of the secrets of that terrible organization. The hydra-headed monster, however, died hard; for no sooner had Judge BOND taken his departure for Baltimore, than District Judge BRYAN, whose dissenting opinions and leniency the Democracy had construed almost into an advocacy of their cause, was beset with application upon application for writs of habeas corpus in favor of the convicted malefactors then suffering the justly-merited penalties of their crimes. They were grossly mistaken in their estimation of this most worthy Judge, who, notwithstanding the fact of his Southern birth and affiliation, and the elements introduced to affect his judgment in these particular cases, failed to give the required assent, held the convictions to be perfectly legal, and thus retained his judicial ermine untarnished. Those prisoners against whom the count of murder is contained in their indictments, still remain in the Columbia jails till the question of constitutionality of the Kuklux act shall have been decided in the Supreme Court of the United States. For this purpose the distinguished counsel employed by the defense—Ex-Attorney-Generals REVERDY JOHNSON and HENRY STANSBERRY—have gone northward. They have received the first instalment of their fee, ($10,000,) which has been collected by assessment among the Democrats of the several counties under the call of a committee headed by such men as Gens. WADE HAMPTON and M. C. BUTLER. It would have been far better for the defendants had the distinguished counsel been kept in Washington in the first instance solely to argue points of constitutionality, instead of assuming the details of a defense where the outrages were so clearly eliminated as to prevent the possibility of extenuation. So much so that the high-minded and able attorney, Mr. JOHNSON, after listening to the indisputable facts, was obligated in his argument to throw aside all attempt at justification and plead extenuation solely on the ground of ignorance and fanaticism. I quote a portion of one of his speeches in order to satisfy your readers how wise were our Congressional legislators, when the Kuklux act became a law, and how much we owe to the prompt action of the President in putting it into immediate force. He says:

"I have listened with unmixed horror to some of the testimony which has been brought before you. The outrages proved are shocking to humanity; they admit of neither excuse or justification; they violate every obligation which law and nature imposes upon men; they show that the parties engaged were brutes insensible to the obligations of humanity and religion. The day will come, however, if it has not already arrived, when they will deeply lament it. Even if justice shall not overtake them, there is one tribunal from which there is no hope. It is their own judgment—that tribunal which sits in the breast of every living man—that small, still voice that thrills through the heart—the soul of the mind, and as it speaks gives happiness or torture—the voice of conscience, the voice of God. If it has not already spoken to them in tones which have startled them to the enormity of their conduct, I trust, in the mercy of heaven, that the voice will speak before they shall be called above to account for the transactions of this world. That it will so speak as to make them penitent, and that trusting in the dispensations of heaven, whose justice is dispensed with mercy, when they shall be brought before the bar of their great tribunal, so to speak, that incomprehensible tribunal, there will be found in the fact of their penitence, or in their previous lives, some grounds upon which God may say pardon."

The Legislature of South Carolina is now in active session here, and, I regret to say, the breach in the Republican Party seems to be widening; not that there is any fear of the State going wrong at the next November election, for its forty thousand majority for the regular Republican nominee cannot be questioned. However much the negroes may be inclined to quarrel among themselves for local purposes, when it comes to a question of the ballot, they may be relied upon as a unit. But, unfortunately, the tilt is going on between two rings, one headed by Gov. SCOTT, and the other by the well-known C. C. BOWEN, and the fight is for the supremacy. So far, the Governor's party, or the party in power, has the best of it; but the minority are working hard, and hold secret nightly sessions. The first attempt at impeachment of the Governor was a signal failure, but others are threatened, and, altogether, the air is scented with rumors of plot and counterplot. Col. ELLIOTT, the colored member of Congress from the Third District, is here trying to fix up matters, and heal up the bad blood of the contestants. ELLIOTT is by far the ablest negro in the State. He received the benefit of a thorough English education at Eton, England, and carries with him all the *personnel* of a gentleman. He is a capital wire-puller, and has great influence with his colored brethren, who number eighty out of the 124 delegates to the House of Representatives. Previous to the impeachment matter Gov. SCOTT had determined to retire from political life altogether, but, now that he has been made the subject of attack, he does not hesitate to announce himself a candidate for re-election to the Gubernatorial chair, which he has held for the past four years. BOWEN also aspires in the same direction, and his chances are by no means despicable, for in Charleston and Beaufort Counties, which roll up an immense Republican vote, he is a host in himself. The prevalent opinion, however, is that when the fight does come off in Convention, the probabilities are that FRANK MOSES, Speaker of the House, will slip into the nomination during the tumult, something after the manner that BYRON describes King GEORGE's entry into heaven in his "Vision of Judgment."

The society of Columbia, this Winter, among the ostracised, that is to say, the Northern gentility, is peculiarly agreeable. Quite a number of Northern families are wintering here, and certainly the mildness and peculiar brightness and elasticity of the climate renders Columbia the most desirable point of residence in the South during the inclement season at the North, added to which are the improvements in railroad facilities for reaching here. The connections at the several points are regulated with great care, and you can now accomplish the journey from New-York City to Columbia in thirty-nine hours. Among the Northern ladies resident here whose hospitality is proverbial may be mentioned Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN, wife of the Attorney-General, and lately a great belle in Washington society; Mrs. CORBIN, wife of Senator CORBIN; Miss BURGESS, (a beautiful blonde from Boston;) Miss BUSH, daughter of the President of the Greenville Railroad; Mrs. EVERSON, wife of the talented editor of the *Union;* Mrs. WORTHINGTON, whose husband will be remembered as a distinguished *littérateur* and Ex-United States Minister to the Argentine Confederation; Miss. FOX, daughter of Rev. Mr. FOX, lately of your City, &c., &c. Perhaps the greatest acquisition we have had to our little circle, is that of Mrs. Gen. C. L. ANDERSON, who arrived here with her husband a few days since. Mrs. ANDERSON is better known in your fashionable Metropolitan life as the amiable and accomplished Mrs. JEANNETTE GIRAUD SHEPHERD, and the loss to her many admirers in your City, now that she has taken up her abode permanently in our midst, must be beyond conception. Gen. ANDERSON is the commanding General of our State militia, a gentleman of rare personal attractions. He rather surprised his many friends by the success of his conquest, having for competitors some of the most affluent men of Gotham. The happy couple were only married last New-Year's eve, in Emanuel Church, in your City, and their immediate return to Columbia was as unlooked for as it is gratefully appreciated in our social circle. At the Governor's mansion, where receptions are held every Thursday night, Mrs. SCOTT, Miss WANN, Miss WATERMAN and Mrs. T. J. MACKAY entertain most hospitably. Mrs. WATERMAN (a sister of Gov. SCOTT) also resides among us, and entertains in like manner.

Among the prominent Ex-Confederate residents of Columbia may be mentioned Gen. CHESNUT, (Ex-United States Senator,) Mr. TRESCOTT, (Ex-Assistant Secretary of State during the administration of President BUCHANAN,) Gens. WADE HAMPTON, M. C. BUTLER, M. W. GEARY, PRESTON, (who during the Confederacy presided over the Bureau of Conscriptions,) and ALEXANDER.

The election for Judges of the Circuit Courts by the General Assembly is fixed for the 18th inst. Judges ORR, GRAHAM, MOSES and THOMAS are here, looking out for re-election. It is thought the latter will be supplanted by THOMAS J. MACKEY, of Charleston.

Major HARRY NOAH, of New-York, has been appointed Private Secretary to Gov. SCOTT.

MAJOR.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONT.

One first-class dwelling, No. 8 West Fifty-seventh-street, 22 by 81, four stories; W. B. BISHOP, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Two tenement-houses, north side of Forty-third-street, 150 feet east of First-avenue, 25 by 50, four stories; SIMON STEINREICH, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 113 Clinton-street, 21.7 by 55, five stories; BRONMER, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 527 West Forty-fourth-street, 25 by 50, four stories; BERNARD DUNGELMAN, owner.

Five stores and tenements, south-east corner Tenth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, 19.8 by 43.8, five stories; HUGH W. CALLENDER, owner.

Five stores and tenements, north-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, 19.8 by 43.8, five stories; ANN A. and GEORGE E. PHELAN, owners.

One store and tenement, No. 421 West Forty-eighth-street, 25 by 50, five stories; PAUL BESENEKER and JOHN SHORT, owners.

One store and tenement, south side of Thirty-seventh-street, 225 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 60, five stories; JOHN J. BURCHELL, owner.

One first-class store, south-east corner of Greenwich-street and Park-place, 38.2 by 135.1, five stories; SARAH A. BUCKLEY and ELIZA C. CROCKER, owners.

One factory, north side of Eighth-street, 200 feet west of Avenue C, rear, 25 by 16, two stories; M. SANEK, owner.

One workshop, south side of Forty-first-street, 340 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 60 by 40, two stories; MICHAEL DONOHUE, owner.

One workshop, south side of Forty-fourth-street, 150 feet east of First-avenue, 50 by 42, two stories; SIMON STEINREICH, owner.

One workshop, south side of Forty-fourth-street, 150 feet east of First-avenue, (rear,) 60 by 42, two stories; SIMON STEINREICH, owner.

One stable, west side of Forty-fifth-street, 70 feet east of First-avenue, (rear,) 75 by 14.6, two stories; SWARTSCHILD & CO., owners.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	23	Stores and tenements	12
Brown-stone front	1	First-class-store	1
Brick fronts	22	Factory	1
First-class dwelling	1	Workshops	3
Tenement-houses	4	Stable	1

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick front tenement-house, No. 40 Rutgers-street, two stories, 25 by 33, two stories to be added; F. GREENWALDTE, owner.

One brick store and tenement, No. 84 Ludlow-street, three stories and basement, 20 by 40, one story to be added; CHAS. EDINGER, owner.

One brick store and tenement, No. 294 Ninth-avenue, three stories, 24.9 by 40, one story to be added; H. BRUNING, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Vesey-street, No. 102, H. S. ELY, agent; unsafe overhanging front wall.

Vesey-street, No. 104, CHAMBERLAIN & ASHFORTH, owners; unsafe overhanging front wall.

Grand-street, (front,) No. 78, JOS. LINDER, owner; unsafe front and rear wall, piers and leader.

Grand-street, (rear,) No. 78, JOS. LINDER, owner; unsafe, front wall bulged and broken.

Park-place, building, north side, 60 feet east of Greenwich-street, GEORGE W. WELSH, owner; unsafe rear wall, broken arches and east wall of extension.

Stanton-street, No. 33½, JAS. M. SMITH, owner; unsafe front brown-stone lintel.

First-avenue, south-east corner, Thirty-second-street, PHYFFE & DUFFEY, owners; south-east wall damaged by fire.

Frankfort-street, No. 60, JAS. STIKEMAN, owner; unsafe rear wall.

Catharine-street, No. 69, Lorillard estate, owner; bulged westerly wall.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

Dominick-street, No. 49, JAS. REDMOND, owner; Frankfort-street, No. 60, JAS. STIKEMAN, owner; Grand-street, front, No. 78, JOSEPH LINDER, owner; Grand-street, rear, No. 78, JOS. LINDER, owner.

THE YORKVILLE JUSTICESHIP.

Hard Swearing Somewhere—Coulter Contradicted.

The case of MURRAY against COULTER to determine the right to the Yorkville Police Justiceship, was continued before Judge BRADY and a jury yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Circuit. Defendant having finished his testimony, plaintiff called a number of witnesses in rebuttal.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, late Superintendent of Police, contradicted the testimony of COULTER, as to the latter's being at Police Head-quarters on the day after election. He swore that COULTER was there, while COULTER had sworn he was not.

Mr. HUGGINS, former proprietor of Lovejoy's Hotel, swore to the fact of COULTER and his party being at his hotel on the day after election; that for some time they occupied the back office, but complaining of its being too cold, he told them to turn on the steam; to this COULTER replied that they wanted to have a room with an open fire; they subsequently occupied such a room; he could only identify COULTER, the defendant and MALONEY as belonging to the party.

The book-keeper of the hotel confirmed Mr. HUGGINS' testimony as to the general facts, but could not identify any of the persons.

In rebuttal of the testimony of others of defendant's witnesses, several persons testified that there was good sleighing on the day before, the day of and the day following election, the 6th, 7th and 8th of December, 1869.

PATRICK ANTHONY testified that on the night the vote of the Nineteenth District, Nineteenth Ward was counted at the Station-house, he was present, but did not think MURRAY was there more than fifteen minutes; during the canvass MURRAY was behind the Captain's desk standing up.

DANIEL DRADY testified, that since this trial had commenced E. N. GEDNEY had told witness that he had no objection to anything that HAMBLIN had testified to, except as to his (GEDNEY'S) signing his name, and as to that, he would not be fool enough to do so.

JOHN HARNEY, Poll Clerk First District, Twenty-second Ward, testified that, contrary to HAMBLIN'S testimony, the latter made out no returns that night.

The case was here adjourned over until Monday, at the request of the jurors.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

RICHARD WHITE, aged seventy-five years, was run over, horribly mangled, and instantly killed yesterday morning by a down express train at Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street. The body was taken to the Twelfth Precinct Station-house to await an inquest. The accident caused great indignation against the railway management in Harlem.

SEYMOUR HEYMANS was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of obtaining samples of goods worth $32 from CHARLES B. WAGNER, of No. 25 Walker-street, by falsely pretending that he was a dry-goods broker at No. 56 Duane-street.

Upon complaint of BRIDGET DRISCOLL, of No. 42 Baxter-street, that they had stolen from her property valued at $840, ISAAC THOMPSON and WM. WHITTAKER were yesterday committed by Justice HOGAN for trial at the General Sessions.

Coroner YOUNG held an inquest yesterday in the case of JOHN DILLON, who died from injuries received on the 8th inst., from a kick by a horse. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The body of a female infant was found yesterday in an outhouse at No. 108 Division-street.

THOMAS MAY, aged two years, died yesterday at No. 709 East Twelfth-street, from scalds accidentally received on Wednesday last.

C. LOCKELAND, thirty-three years of age, died yesterday, in Bellevue Hospital, from injuries accidentally received two months ago.

Case of Alleged Poisoning—Doctors Disagree.

SAMUEL HUTCHINGS, fifty years of age, was found, Tuesday morning, at Thirtieth-street and Broadway, in a disabled condition from sickness, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. His case presented many features of poisoning by opium, and he gradually sank until he died some little time after his admission. A post-mortem was made by Dr. MCBRIDE, who was of opinion that death was due to opium poisoning. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Deputy Coroner, was, however, of a different opinion, and thought the case rather one of alcoholism. The matter will be further investigated.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 18.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 6s, '81, C	c.115⅛	5 Park Bank	154
10,000 5s, '81, C	110	15 Nassau Bank	104
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64	110	19 Fourth Nat. Bank	110
130,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112	100 Con. Coal. of Md.	42½
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65		200 do	42
new	b3.110⅝	100 West. Union Tel.	73⅜
4,000 do	c.110⅞	1000 do...bet. call	73⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	66	1100 do	73
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	65⅞	200 do	72⅞
5,000 Virginia 6s, Con.	51⅝	200 do	72⅞
1,000 N. Car. 6s, old bs.	33	100 do	72⅝
25,000 S. Car. St. 6s, new,		1400 do	72⅝
Jan. & July	29	200 do...b3	72⅞
3,000 S. Car. St. 6s, new,		200 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c.	58⅜
April & Oct.	27	400 do	58
10,000 do	28½	100 do	58⅜
29,000 Missouri St. 6s	97	400 Quick. Min. Co.	26⅛
4,000 do	97⅛	100 Quicksilver Pf.	31⅜
11,000 6s, H. & St Jo. is.	93	200 Adams Express	92
1,000 Texas 10s, 1876	92½	5 U. S. Ex. bet. call	62
4,000 Ohio 6s, 1881	108⅛	10600 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	94⅛
1,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L.	95	200 N. Y. C. & H. R.	98⅜
6,000 Erie 1st	102	100 do...bet. call	98⅛
1,000 H. R. 2d S. F. bs.	106⅛	100 do...c.	98
6,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d	97	100 Erie	34⅞
2,000 M. So. S. F. bs.	104	200 do...bet. call	34⅞
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs.	102⅛	200 do	34⅝
10,000 do	102⅝	300 Reading..bet. call	114⅛
21,000 Union Pac. 1st	94⅛	200 do	114⅛
50,000 do	94⅛	700 do	114⅛
4,000 do	94⅛	200 do...s60	114⅛
50,000 do...s10	94⅛	100 L. Shore & M. So.	91⅞
15,000 Un. P. 7, L. G. bs.	84⅛	100 do...bet. call	91⅞
13,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In.	88⅞	100 Mich. Central	118
1,000 Alt. & T. H. In.	79	800 Union Pacific	35⅜
15,000 C. & N. W. S. F. B.	105	600 do	35⅜
3,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st	102⅛	300 do...bet. call	35⅜
6,000 H. & St. J. 8s, c. bs.	99⅛	600 do	35
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	100⅛	1400 do	35⅜
20,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st.		42 C. & Pitts. Guar.	92⅛
St. Louis Div.	94⅛	50 do...bet. call	92⅛
10,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d	94⅛	700 Chic. & N. West.	74⅛
12,000 C. & N. W. Con.	94	405 do	74
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	102⅛	100 do...bet. call	74⅛
5,000 do	102⅛	200 do	73⅞
4,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88	99	96 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	89
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d	101	100 N. Jersey Central	112⅛
2,500 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105	100 N. J. Cen. Scrip	106
7,000 do	105⅛	500 Chic. & R. Island	110⅞
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	99⅛	800 do...bet. call	110⅞
8,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d	85⅞	800 do	110⅞
10,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	93⅛	200 do	110⅞
6,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.		45 do	111⅛
Iowa Div.	89	400 Mil. & St. Paul	58⅛
5,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	110	300 Tol., Wab. & W.	74⅞
11,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	93⅛	100 do	74⅞
4,000 L. Shore Div. bs.	95	600 Del., Lack. & W.	105⅛
10 Bank of America	142	100 do	105⅛
10 Ocean Bank	20	100 Chicago & Alton	121
105 Continental Bank	94	25 P., Ft. W. & C. G.	96
20 do	94⅛	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.	23⅛
30 do	94⅛	25 Long Island R.	63
30 Metropolitan Bk.	135		

SECOND BOARD.

$100,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R.	114⅛	13 Penn. Coal Co.	212⅛
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	110⅛	100 Quick. Mining.b30	26⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111	200 do	26⅛
3,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67.s3	112	100 Quick. Pref...b. c.	31⅛
5,000 do...b3	112⅛	100 do...b30	31⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	115⅛	100 Pac. Mail...bet. c.	57⅛
100,000 do	115⅛	200 N.Y.C. & Hud. R.	98⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		45 do	98⅛
new...b3	110⅛	20000 N. Y. Cen. & H.	
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	112⅛	Ctfs...bet. call	94⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	109⅛	40 Erie	35
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	66	200 Reading	114
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	66⅛	100 Mich. Central	117⅛
10,000 Va. 6s, Con.	51⅛	50 do	117⅛
10,000 do...s20	51	100 L. S. & Mich. So.	91⅛
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new,		2300 Union Pacific	35⅜
Jan and July	30⅛	100 do...bet. call	35⅜
3,000 Mo. St. 6s	97	100 do...s3	35⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St.		100 do...b30	36
Jo. issue	93⅛	200 do...b15	36
3,000 Union Pac. 1st	94	100 Ill. Cen....ex. div.	130
26,000 do	94⅛	200 Cleve. & P. Guar.	92⅛
41,000 do	94⅛	100 Chic. & N.W..b. c.	74
9,000 Un.Pac.10s, Inc.	88⅛	200 do	74⅛
1,000 Col., C. & I.C. 1st	93⅛	100 N. J. Central	112⅛
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	101	200 Mil. & St. Paul	58⅛
100 Con. Coal. of Md.	42	300 Boston, H. & Erie	3⅛
100 Western Un. Tel.	72⅛	100 Chicago & Alton	121
500 do...bet. call	72⅛	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.	71
300 do...b3	73	400 Col., C. & Ind. Cen.	23⅛
1200 do	73		

THURSDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The stock market continues very active, and some of the Western Roads made a fresh advance today. Others were not quite so stiff as yesterday, though the differences in price are scarcely entitled to serious consideration in a speculation like the present. The New-York Central Stock and Scrip and Reading in demand. The Western Telegraph attracted increased orders, and the transactions were very large. The Bonds of the Union Pacific fell off a fraction in the forenoon, but were up again at the Second Board, and the business in other Mortgages of established Roads is on the increase, chiefly on investment orders. The Southern State Bonds were higher on South Carolinas, on the pending arrangement to consolidate the new debt at 50 ₱ cent. The Virginias fell back 2 ₱ cent.; the Tennessees were firm at 66@65½ ₱ cent. Missouris sold at 97@97⅛ ₱ cent., Ex Dividend.

The Public Funds were steady in prices, and the 5-20s of 1867 were taken freely at 112 ₱ cent. The old 5 ₱ cent. 10-40s sold at 110⅝ ₱ cent. The Treasury bought $899,750 of 5-20s out of an offering to the Sinking Fund of $1,439,450, at 108.64 to 108.87 and accrued Gold Interest.

Gold opened with some show of firmness at 109@109⅛ ₱ cent., but soon fell back to 108⅞@109 ₱ cent. Bills on London dull, 109⅛@109½ ₱ cent. but this is not a regular steamer day, as the day before the closing of the foreign mails, is usually known. Money was in good supply to the Brokers at 7 ₱ cent., and some of the lenders accepted 6 ₱ cent. on call loan from the Stock houses. The Banks are gaining both Greenbacks and National Bank Notes, this week, and the promise seems to be of reasonably easy Money for some time to come.

The leaders of the present *Bull* movement on the Stock Exchange are not all known even to Wall-street. Two or three of them are recognized as the architects of the Erie ruin three years ago. Their usual proclivities have been to pull down rather than to build up Railway credit. It is possible that Mr. DANIEL DREW and Mr. HENRY N. SMITH, (for long time partner of JAY GOULD,) have incontinently shed their old skins, spots and all, and that buyers outside of Wall-street will soon be educated, as the Street itself has already been taught, to follow their lead on the upward tack. When *this* is accomplished the Exchange will undoubtedly be assured a good time for some weeks, perhaps months, to come. And, if in the end the public be not victimized, nor the Stock people duped, then, indeed, will this brace of great operators have proved a change of nature by their change of works.

It may be that JAY GOULD himself is in the "movement." Some of his acquaintances may pretend that *he*, too, has experienced a sudden change of heart, and means hereafter to "live cleanly," but the advices from Albany scarcely countenance this hope. We fear it will prove about as baseless as his claim to able or intelligent Railway management.

Then again, it is thought that Capt. SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Road, is on the Street, in spirit if not in person, and that the *Bears* in Rock Island, Union Pacific, and some half a dozen other stocks, (if any of these "varmints" be left,) will all have to come down, or take the deadly consequences at their peril. The Captain is unquestionably a great man. He has been going ahead at a killing pace lately, and if he can find a few more Roads, say three or four thousand miles, or the like, waiting to be swallowed up in his grand combination, he will doubtless have stomach for them all, and the end of his greatness may be the White House—or something far short of it. If it were appropriate, just now, to entertain a serious side to this apparently endless story of Pennsylvania Central consolidation, we might make bold, at the peril, perhaps, of giving offense, to declare our own belief that, in the wise economy of Providence, it is not given to any one human brain to manage a web-work of more than five thousand of Railway *well*.

The foregoing remarks apply exclusively to the local or domestic causes which are supposed to direct the present speculation. The European Stock markets, which are also highly speculative at present in London, Amsterdam, Berlin and Frankfort, and are especially favorable to the Public Funds of the United States and to many of the American Railroads, are undoubtedly exercising a large influence on Wall-street. The proceeds of that portion of the United States 5-20s of 1862 returned to Washington for redemption, in place of being exchanged abroad for the New Loan, have been reinvested here for the most part, and the operation has tended not only to increase the holding of American Stocks in England and on the Continent, but to encourage new negotiations of American mortgages, of which we hear more or less nearly every day. This week, we believe, will have added over $10,000,000 to such negotiations.

After the Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Public Funds showed increased firmness, and the activity in Union Pacific and Western Telegraph Stocks continued. Gold steady, about 109 ₱ cent.:

CLOSING PRICES—JAN 18.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	110	110
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112	112⅛
American Gold	109	109
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98	98⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	94	94⅛
Reading	114⅛	113⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111	111⅛
North-west Common	73⅞	74⅛
North-west Preferred	93⅞	93⅞
Pacific Mail	57⅞	59⅛
St. Paul Preferred	82	82⅛
St. Paul Common	58	58⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅞	49⅛
Toledo and Wabash	74⅛	74⅞
Western Telegraph	73	73⅞
Erie	34⅛	34⅞
Union Pacific	34⅛	36⅞
Lake Shore	91⅞	92⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	88⅛	89⅛

At the very close, on Broad-street, the market was dull and steady, with the exceptions of Union Pacific, Ohios and Pacific Mail, which closed strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18.

Gold receipts	$618,002 03
Gold payments	383,758 60
Gold balance	65,219,761 65
Currency receipts	472,017 16
Currency payments	305,438 98
Currency balance	8,080,156 04
Customs	590,000 00

The Public Funds of the United States closed as follows at the Boards:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 reg., '67	110⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	112⅛
5-20 reg., '62	110	5-20 reg., '68	110⅛
5-20 coup., '62	110⅛	5-20 coup., '68	112⅛
5-20 reg., '64	110⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	110⅛	10-40 coup.	110⅛
5-20 reg., '65	110⅛	5s reg., '81	*108⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	5s coup., '81	110
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110	6s Currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅛		

*Ex-Dividend.

The following are the bids made at the Stock Exchange Board today, for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95	Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	85½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91	Tol. & Wab. Con. Conv.	90½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Han. & Naples 1st	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Great West. 1st, '88	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Great West. 2d, '93	89
Erie 1st Ex	101½	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	90
Erie 2d 7s, '79	96½	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st	87
Erie 3d 7s, '83	96	Galena & Chi. Ext.	107
Erie 4th 7s, '80	92	Galena & Chi. 2d	100
Erie 5th 7s, '88	91	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	102½
Buf., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	93	Morris & Essex 1st	100½
Long Dock Bonds	93	Morris & Essex 2d	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	106	N. J. Cent. 1st, new	107
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	N. J. Cent. 2d	100
Harlem 1st 7s	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100
Harlem C. M. & S. F. 6s	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	102
Albany & Susq. 1st Bs	101	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	85
Albany & Susq. 2d Bs	97	Chi. & Alton S. F.	98
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	115½	Chi. & Alton 1st	104
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	112	Chi. & Alton Inc.	93
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	98½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	103½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	92½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	95
Central Pacific G. B.	102½	Peninsula Bonds	93
Union Pacific 1st Bs	94½	St. Louis & Iron M. 1st	98
Union Pacific L. G. 7s	84½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	110
Union Pacific Inc. 10s	88½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	97½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '75	104	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	95½
Bellev'e & S. I. R. 1st 8s	97	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. D.	88½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	78½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	86½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104½	Chi. & Mil. 1st	94½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	92	Joliet & Chi. 1st	107
Chi. & N. W. Con. Bs.	94	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	93½
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bs.	90	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	78
Chi. N. W. 1st	102	Tol., Peo. & W. W. D.	90½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	103	Tol., Peo. & War. 2d	81
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	99½	Tol., Peo. & W. Bur. D.	86½
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	103	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	98
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	98	Boston, H. & E. Guar.	30
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	100½	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	83½
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. Div.	94½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Bk. of the Republic	117
Manhattan	150	Irving	120
Merchants'	117	Metropolitan	134½
Mechanics'	130	Citizens'	135
America	140	Nassau	103½
City	215	Corn Exchange	122
Tradesmen's	148	Continental	95
Gallatin National	115	Marine	165
Merchants' Exchange	95	Commonwealth	88
Leather Manuf's	175	Park	154
State of New-York	109	Central National	100
Commerce	114	Fourth National	109½
Broadway	270	Tenth National	70
Mercantile	120	Oriental	160
American Exchange	112½	Bank'rs'&Br'krs'Ass.	80

Mr. A. H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-street, requests us to call attention to his advertisement of City and County Bonds on private sale at his office. The particulars will be found in his card on another page of the TIMES.

Mr. COOKE has published the following card, from Philadelphia, in regard to the pending proposition of Messrs. ROTHSCHILD and his London house, to place the New Loan:

Some portions of the press of this and other cities having expressed doubts as to the reality of the recent proposition made to the Secretary of the Treasury by myself, in behalf of JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & CO., and ROTHSCHILDS & SONS, of London, I deem it proper to say that such proposition, and under such authority from London was made in entire good faith, and the parties interested are ready to carry out promptly the negotiations as soon as the Secretary of the Treasury is able to comply with its terms and shall conclude to accept the proposition.

The facts are these: About the 22d of December, J. COOKE, MCCULLOCH & CO., of London, after a conference with the Messrs. ROTHSCHILDS, agreed upon a joint proposition as follows: To take $50,000,000 of the new five per cent. loan on or before the first of February next, with the option of $50,000,000 more during this year; and should Congress accede to the Secretary's recommendation and make the interest payable in London, then to take an additional $200,000,000 of the fives and $300,000,000 of the four-and-a-halfs, on or before the close of 1873. The negotiation is, with the exception of one amendment—to make the interest payable in London—to be on the precise terms, as to time and mode of payment, commissions, &c., as was granted in the $130,000,000 negotiation. The Secretary also was required to notify, from time to time, payments of future sums of six per cent. bonds precisely as before.

This proposition was telegraphed to me, and I sent a special messenger to Washington with it, and it was presented to Secretary BOUTWELL on the morning of the 23d ult. Mr. RICHARDSON also telegraphed to the Secretary from London a duplicate of the proposition on the same day. My brother, Gov. COOKE, telegraphed to me from Washington, after his audience with the Secretary, that the proposition was favorably received and was being considered; and shortly afterward asked me, at the request of the Secretary, if the payment of interest abroad was a *sine qua non.*

As soon as the letters arrived from London containing the particulars of the arrangements with the ROTHSCHILDS and the full text of the proposition. I copied the same and forwarded the documents to the Secretary where they now are on file awaiting his action. I regret exceedingly, that Mr. BOUTWELL, when asked by reporters and others as to the truth of the rumors, did not state what had occurred. But this is not our fault, and we are not willing to have our good name and consistent course brought into question, and, therefore, give all the facts as above.

The proposition was made, just as telegraphed from London, in entire good faith, and will be promptly worked out to a successful termination as soon as Mr. BOUTWELL gives us and those who are associated with us the power to act. The whole six hundred millions, in my opinion, can be funded into four and a half and five per cents during the present year; which, together with what has already been done, will save nearly ten millions of dollars per annum to the Treasury.

JAY COOKE.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The mortgage is for only $18,500 a mile, and the line is finished and doing a large business. Investors who desire a thoroughly safe bond, on a completed road, can obtain full particulars on application to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ WEST WISCONSIN LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and interest in currency. Investors who wish a perfectly safe bond on a finished road can obtain full particulars by applying to WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-street, and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 35 Wall-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CONSOLIDATED UNITED STATES 5s, 4½s AND 4s, OR CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIXES.

Holders of Five-twenties and other maturing or high-priced securities, can exchange them or reinvest their capital with great safety and advantages of profit and income by substituting in their place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO GOLD BONDS. Only one-eighth part of this loan remains unsold, which is being rapidly taken, with every prospect that the future demand will increase their market price far above the limit fixed by the Company (94 and interest) for the remainder. Among the Directors of the Company are Messrs. C. P. Huntington, Wm. H. Aspinwall, A. A. Low, David Stewart, Jonas G. Clark and others, of New-York City, whose personal attention to its affairs insures honorable and successful management.

We offer them with the same confidence with which we have recommended to our friends and customers the bonds of the Government, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and have no doubt that they will command a like confidence and price with the latter in home and foreign markets.

Principal payable in 1899, interest May and November. They are issued as registered or coupon bonds, in denominations of

$100, costing with accrued interest, today.... $95 18

$500, costing with accrued interest, today.... $475 92

$1,000, costing with accrued interest, today.... $951 84

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of banks and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. Orders for investment stocks and bonds executed at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st.
HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. *Principal and interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. These are in every respect first-class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment. Price, 90 and accrued interest. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.*

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 90 Wall-st.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 18—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 92⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 92⅛. The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £33,000 ₱ ton.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 18.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Rentes, 56f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened unchanged. Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1 P. M.—COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The markets closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. PRODUCE—Turpentine, 53s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 18—11:30 A. M.—TALLOW, 51s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 18—5 P. M.—TURPENTINE, 53s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Refined PETROLEUM, 17⅛d.@17⅛d. ₱ gallon.

Another Earthquake Shock in Canada.

From the Quebec Mercury, Jan. 15.

Two slight shocks of earthquake, and a long rumbling as if in the south-west distance, were distinctly felt today at a quarter after noon. In a house at Mount Pleasant the rumbling was first distinctly heard and then the stove-pipes shook. In the Crown Lands Department an ink-stand that had been placed in an exposed situation on the edge of the desk, fell to the floor. In several offices in St. Peter-street the tall desks were distinctly felt to oscillate. We learn that the last earthquake was felt at Eboulements and Baie St. Paul; although the people down there are used to them they were very much alarmed, as the shock was more severe than usual.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks	3	Tar, bbls	50
Cotton, bales	2,748	Resin, bbls	474
Cotton-seed, bags	707	Oil-cake, pks	288
Cotton-seed Meal, bgs	200	Pork, pks	50
Eggs, bbls	585	Beef, pks	64
Flour, bbls	5,867	Cut-meats, pks	1,331
Wheat, bushels	2,000	Lard, pks	1,192
Corn, bushels	74,600	Butter, pks	1,404
Oats, bushels	14,200	Cheese, pks	346
Malt, bushels	600	Tallow, pks	19
Barley, bushels	11,000	Lard-oil, bbls	70
Grass-seed, bags	888	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,468
Flaxseed, bags	130	Rice, pks	11
Peas, bushels	455	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds	369
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Spelter, pks	303
Corn-meal, bags	462	Starch, boxes	1,000
Hemp, bales	6	Sugar, (N. O.,) bbls	81
Hops, bales	24	Tea, half chests	13
Hides, No.	924	Tallow Oil, bbls	23
Hides, bales	92	Tobacco, hhds	2
Leather, sides	6,319	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	9
Molasses, (N.O.,) bbls.	1,602	Whisky, bbls	415
Spirits Turp., bbls	78	Wool, bales	7
Crude Turp., bbls	233	Oil, bbls	28

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Varuna*, for Liverpool—7,204 bushels Wheat, 17,399 bushels Corn, 300 tcs. Beef, 3,325 tcs. Lard, 59 hhds. Tallow, 375 boxes Middles, 347 bales Cotton, 150 boxes Bacon.

By the bark *Zio Lorenzo*, for Queenstown and orders—35,853 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Æolus*, for Cork and orders—4,368 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Knudsirg*, for Queenstown and orders—21,475 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Bachelors*, for Havre—158 boxes Bacon, 7 tcs Pork, 92 bbls. Pork, 787 tcs. Lard, 244 pks. Grease, 14 hhds. Stearine, 254 Bellies, 1,372 pks. Tallow, 102 sacks Timothy-seed, 900 bushels Corn, 20 logs Maple, 10 hhds. Quer Bark, 337 cases Can Goods, 1 Mowing-machine, 6,000 Staves, 30 bbls. Bungs, 100 bbls. Fishroes.

By the steamer *Westphalia*, for Hamburg—1 bale Jalap, 1,123 cases Sewing-machines, 5,518 bags Clover-seed, 3 cases Cigars, 43 rolls Leather, 50 hhds. Tallow, 496 tcs. Lard, 20 cases Tassia Buds, 125 boxes Bacon, 157 boxes Tobacco, 4 cases Vanilla Beans, 100 bales Sarsaparilla, 29 bags Horn, 4,634 bushels Corn, 1,659 bbls. Resin, 140 seroons Tobacco, 10 pks. Drugs, 29 boxes Ore, 10 bales Rubber, 10 bales Tobacco, 18 cases Oil Peppermint, 554 pks. Starch, 12 pks. Machinery, 10 pks. Pumps, 500 boxes Starch, 20 boxes Clocks, 25 bbls. Mazena, 400 sides Leather, 11 cases Sand-paper, 10 cases Locks.

By the brig *Galilee*, for Cadiz—84,000 Staves.

By the schooner *Jesse Carll*, for Gibraltar and orders—100 hhds. Tobacco, 99 boxes Tobacco, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 10,000 Staves, 100 tcs. Beef.

By the bark *Amizode*, for Lisbon—60,000 Staves, 20 Handspikes, 100 cases Petroleum.

By the bark *Fruen*, for Brindisi—13,458 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *M. E. Rowland*, for Marseilles—365 boxes Bacon, 112 tcs. Lard, 50 bbls. Pork, 75 boxes Bellies, 122 boxes Middles, 136 tcs. Grease, 138 bbls. Grease, 3,960 Staves, 71 bales Cotton.

By the brig *Moses Day*, for Matanzas—480 empty Hogsheads, 25 empty Tierces, 200 tons Coal.

By the schooner *Francis Satterly*, for Cardenas—100 bbls. Onions, 100 bbls. Patatoes, 12 kegs Butter, 2 Masts, 3,548 Shooks and Heads, 5 tcs. Hams, 20,000 Hoops.

By the steamer *Missouri*, for Havana—4 Centrifugal Tubs, 5 cases Drugs, 2 cases Glass-ware, 12 cases Hair Goods, 5 bbls. Flues, 25 cases Irons, 34 boxes Machinery, 540 lbs. Butter, 300 bbls. Potatoes, 34,167 lbs. Lard, 7 bales Duck, 18 boxes Axes, 48 Valve Keys, 2,000 reams Paper, 236 boxes Bacon, 1 case Cradles, 50 bbls. Beans.

By the brig *Cacique*, for Rio Grande—1 Carriage, 250 cases Refined Petroleum, 71 bbls. Resin, 1,173 bbls. Flour, 3 cases Candles, 1 Moulding-machine, 7 cases Chairs, 23 cases Drugs.

By the schooner *Keokuk*, for Manzanillo—800 Shooks, 137 bdls. Heads, 21,000 Hoops, 150 bbls. Flour, 10 bbls. Beans, 80 drums Codfish, 5 bbls. Mackerel, 200 boxes Herring, 100 bbls. Potatoes, 55 bbls. Onions, 5,510 lbs. Lard, 1,650 lbs. Ham, 450 lbs. Butter, 957 lbs. Cheese, 1,500 lbs. Bacon, 1,034 lbs. Tobacco, 50 cases Cod-oil, 60 boxes Candles, 30 boxes Pickles, 30 boxes Oysters, 500 reams Paper, 4 pks. Glass-ware, 16 Grindstones.

By the schooner *R. Banos*, for St. Martin's—495 bbls. Flour, 110 bbls. Corn-meal, 30 pks. Biscuit, 107 bbls. Beef, 15 bbls. Pork, 635 lbs. Hams, 20 boxes Cheese, 500 lbs. Butter, 1,100 lbs. Lard, 95 bushels Peas, 20 bushels Beans, 50 boxes Herrings, 6 bbls. Potatoes, 10 bbls. Onions, 4 kegs Nails, 31 boxes Furniture, 50 boxes Candles, 1 case Sewing-machines, 20 puncheons Oat-meal, 50 cases Kerosene, 100 bundles Shooks.

And from Philadelphia, for Dunkirk, by the bark *Jas. Muir*—150,938 gallons Crude Petroleum.... For Nisita, (Italy,) by the bark *Scud*, 87,074 gallons Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—An active inquiry has been noted for Rio at buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 3,440 bags by the *Christian IX.*, at Hampton Roads, and 5,000 bags by the Swedish bark *C. D. W.* at New-Orleans, on private terms; and, rumored, resales of 4,700 bags by the *Ubbina*, at Baltimore, without reliable particulars. The stock of Rio in first hands here this morning was 55,355 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 49,631 bags, with 47,700 bags afloat and loading for the United States. Maracaibo has been quite firm and wanted; 1,250 bags were resold at 20½c.@21c. ₱ lb. The week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. C. AMANN & CO., sum up thus: 3,694 bags Maracaibo, ex *Allemania*, sold on private terms; 1,309 bags Jamaica nearly all sold to arrive on private terms; 1,530 bags St. Domingo, 438 bags Savanilla, 255 bags Costa Rica, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio in first hands, this morning, was 10,629 bags and 3,500 mats, including 7,000 bags and 3,500 mats Java, 2,237 bags Costa Rica, 890 bags Jamaica, and 502 bags Maracaibo.

COTTON—Has been in decidedly more active request for early delivery, at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 7,386 bales, including 3,470 bales to shippers, 2,573 bales to spinners, 509 bales to speculators, and 834 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has also been a free movement at an advance of about ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 13,700 bales, (6,700 bales last evening and 7,000 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for January, 200 bales at 21⅛c.; February, 100 bales at 21 9-16c., 700 bales at 21⅝c., 500 bales at 21 9-16c., 2,300 bales at 21⅝c.; March, 200 bales at 22c., 1,300 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22 1-16c., 400 bales at 22c., 300 bales at 22 1-16c.; April, 100 bales at 22⅛c.; May, 100 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22 7-16c.; June, 200 bales at 22⅝c.; And today, for January, 100 bales at 21 3-16c.; February, 200 bales at 21 7-16c., 100 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21 9-16c., 500 bales at 21⅝c., 100 bales at 21⅝c., 200 bales at 21 9-16c., 400 bales at 21⅝c., 1,300 bales at 21⅝c., 800 bales at 21 11-16c., 700 bales at 21⅝c.; March, 200 bales at 22 1-16c., 300 bales at 22c., 200 bales at 22 1-16c., 500 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22 3-16c., 200 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22 5-16, 200 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 22 3-16c.; April, 200 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22⅝c.; May, 200 bales at 22 19-32c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: January, 21.18c.; February, 21.42c.; March, 21.98c.; April, 22.24c.; May, 22.31c.; June, 22.50c. The receipts at this port today were 2,748 bales, including 693 from Wilmington, 105 from Washington, N. C., 1,060 from Charleston, 477 from New-Orleans, 413 per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 14,193 bales, and thus far this week were 100,606 bales, against 75,078 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,681,630 bales, against 2,019,576 bales same time 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Good Ordinary	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	21
Low Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅞	22⅛
Middling	21⅞	22⅛	22⅛	22⅞
Good Middling	22⅞	22⅞	23⅛	23⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted about steady as to price, on, however, a very moderate business, mostly for home trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,900 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 30; inferior to good Extra State, $6 60@$6 85; good to fancy at $6 85@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$6 80; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70@$7 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 30@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 70@ 5 90
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 30
Extra State	6 60@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 45@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 70@ 7 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 10@10 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand since our last, at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., $6 30@$8 25 for ordinary to very good; $9 25@$10 65 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in request at $4 15@$5 15 ₱ bbl.; sales, 290 bbls. Corn-meal continues in light request at $3 50@$3 86 for White and Yellow Western, $3 70@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in better request for export and milling, chiefly the former, and desirable samples, which have been offered less freely, have been stronger in price. Winter Wheat has been in light demand within our previous range. Sales have been reported of 56,500 bushels at $1 58 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring afloat; $1 56⅛ for No. 2 North-western Spring, afloat; $1 60 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, delivered; $1 60@$1 86 for Red and Amber Pennsylvania and Western; $1 70@$1 75 for White Genesee and Michigan; and $1 62½ for Red Southern.... New Corn has been quoted cheaper on a freer offering, leading to more extensive purchases for home use, shipment and on speculative account. Old Mixed Western has been more freely dealt in by export buyers, and has been firm in price, with the bulk of the sales from store. Other kinds comparatively quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 147,000 bushels at 72c.@75c. for new do., in lots, closing at about 73c. for average samples, and 74c. for Prime do.; 74½c.@76½c. for new and old Mixed Western; 78c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store; 73c.@75c. for Yellow Western; 75c.@78c. for White Western; 73c.@74½c. for Yellow Southern, and 76c.@78c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel.... Rye has been dull but steady.... Barley has been quiet at former figures; sales, 13,500 bushels, including two-rowed State at 85c., and Canada Malt at $1 12@$1 20 ₱ bushel.... Barley-malt has been dull at about previous quotations.... Oats have been quiet and tending downward, with full lots of old Mixed Western reported as having been offered at 54c., in store, without finding buyers. The trade has been mainly in job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,000 bushels at 55c.@56c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 54c. for do., in store; 53c.@55½c. for do., from track; 53c.@55½c. for Black; 55½c.@57½c. for ordinary to very choice Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGGING—Cloth has been in very fair demand, with prices more in the seller's favor. Sales, 600 bales Native at a private price, and 1,000 rolls, from May to September delivery, at 17c.

HEMP—There has been a small trade in Butts at steady prices; 100 bales brought 3⅛c., currency.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, within our previous range; sales, 370 bbls. New-Orleans at 50c.@56c.; 110 hhds. Mayagues at 37c.@38c.; 300 hhds. 116 hhds. Cuba, St. Croix, and 25 hhds. Barbados on private terms. The stock of fresh in first hands this morning was 2,317 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,636 hhds. English Islands, and 821 hhds. Cuba.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted about steady within the range of from $4 60@$4 70 for common to good strained, but has been quite dull; sales, 875 bbls.... Tar has been selling slowly at unchanged quotations.... Spirits Turpentine quiet at 69½c.@70c., chiefly at 70c., ₱ gallon; sales, 45 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 69½c.@70c. for merchantable; Resin, $4 60@$12 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window-glass. Tar, $3@$3 37½. Pitch, $4 37½@$5.

PETROLEUM—Business in all lines has been utterly spiritless, with quotations nominally as before.... The announcement was made today of the sudden death, from apoplexy, of Mr. ALBERT G. BUNKER, one of the oldest members of the Board of Petroleum Brokers, who has been, for about a quarter of a century, actively connected with mercantile business down town. He was formerly a member of the firm of MACK & BUNKER, and, earlier yet, we believe, associated with the old house of Messrs. POND, GILMAN & MACK. He was held in high esteem by his business friends, and, socially, was very popular in Brooklyn, where he resided and where he died. He had been on 'Change and at his office, in about his usual health, as late as Tuesday. At a meeting held at the Produce Exchange, today, Mr. BLAKELY presiding, a resolution, offered by Mr. MACY, and duly seconded, was adopted, providing for a committee of two to consult with the Board of Petroleum Brokers, with a view to the recommendation and adoption of appropriate measures of respect for the memory of the deceased gentleman. Mr. MACY and Mr. EAGLE were appointed as such Committee.... Refined quoted nominal here at about 23⅛c.@23½c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, for early delivery, at 22⅛c. ₱ gallon.... Refined in cases at 28c.@28⅛c.... Crude in bulk at 13⅛c.@13⅛c. ₱ gallon.... Shipping Crude at 16c.@16⅛c.... Naphtha, 12⅛c.@12⅛c., in shipping order.... The Creek quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand for early delivery, and quoted heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 520 bbls., early delivery, at $13 37 for old Western Mess; $14 25@$14 37½ for job lots of new Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $12 25@$12 50 for new Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a moderate demand has been noted for Western Mess, on the reduced basis of $14 25 seller March, $14 50 seller to the end of April, and $14 50 buyer March: sales, 2,750 bbls.... Dressed Hogs have been in less request and quoted heavy at 5⅛c.@6⅛c. for City, and 5⅛c.@5⅞c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been in more demand on the basis of 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5⅛c.@5⅛c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales include 90 tcs. Pickled Hams at 9⅛c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9c.; 100 pks. Shoulders at 5⅛c., and 31,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies at 7c.@7⅛c. ₱ lb.... Bacon has been quoted firm for desirable cuts, which have been offered with reserve and have been in good request. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,200 boxes, including for early delivery here 100 boxes Short Rib at 6⅞c.; 200 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c.; 100 boxes Short Clear at 6⅞c.; for early delivery, at Chicago, 200 boxes Shoulders at 4⅛c.; and for March delivery there, 600 boxes Short Clear at 6⅛c.@6⅛c.; and 1,000 boxes Short Rib and Short Clear on private terms.... Lard has been in moderate request, with the advantage as to price rather in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported of 1,535 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9 7-16c. for Western Steam; 9⅛c.@9⅝c. for Kettle-rendered; 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for prime to choice City; 9c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c.@9⅞c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been fair at less buoyant prices, with sales reported here of 250 tcs. Western, seller January, at 9⅛c.; 1,780 tcs., seller February, at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; 950 tcs., seller March, at 9 11-16c.@9⅝c.; and 250 tcs., seller April, at 9⅞c. ₱ lb.... Beef has been in limited request, within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 85 bbls., in lots. Tierce Beef has been inactive at $10@$18 for old and new Prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, and $26 for City extra do., ₱ tierce; sales, 175 tcs.... Beef Hams have been in demand and firm at $24@$26 ₱ bbl.; sales, 90 bbls.... Butter and Cheese have been in comparatively fair demand for home trade purposes at uniform prices.

SEEDS—Clover has been less active, but without material change as to price. Sales, 1,650 bags at 11⅛c.@11⅝c. for good to choice Indiana and Michigan; 11⅛c. for fair Indiana, and 10⅞c.@10⅛c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Other kinds inactive. We quote: Timothy at $3 50@$4; Flax at $1 87½@$1 90; Calcutta Linseed at $2 25@$2 30, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been more sought after for refining and trade purposes at unchanged prices; sales, 855 hhds. and 1,614 boxes, including 600 hhds. Guadaloupe on private terms; 200 hhds. St. Jago at 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; 21 hhds. Centrifugal at 10⅛c.; 34 hhds. do. at 10⅛c.; 1,500 boxes Clayed Havana, Nos. 10 to 10½, at 9⅛c.; 50 boxes Derosne at 10⅛c., and 64 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; good do. at 9⅛c., prime do. at 9⅝c.; Refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8⅛c.@9⅛c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9⅞c.@10⅛c., ₱ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅛c.@9⅞c.; Manila, in bags, 7⅛c.@8⅛c. Refined Sugars have been in demand and quoted at from 10⅛c.@12⅛c., as the extremes. Messrs C. AMANN & CO. sum up the movements in Raw Sugar since Jan. 1 thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Jan. 1, 1871	27,413	35,745	225,390	2,362
Receipts since Jan. 1	3,062	15,351	49,742	....
Total	30,475	51,096	275,132	2,363
Sales since Jan. 1	8,090	24,393	40,740	963
Stock this day, Jan. 18, 1872	22,385	26,703	234,392	1,399
Stock Jan. 19, 1871	27,115	59,010	344,163	1,013
Stock Jan. 20, 1870	32,825	89,774	249,535	745
Stock Jan. 21, 1869	26,630	21,825	93,435	139

TALLOW, &c.—There has been an active movement in prime stock at very steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 346,000 lbs. at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for fair ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for the best samples; also, 175,000 lbs. prime Stearine, in hhds. and tcs., at 9c.@9⅛c., chiefly, in tierces, at 9⅛c., to arrive, and 121 tcs. Grease at 7⅛c.@7⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more active and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at 90c.@91c., for wood and iron-bound pks.

FREIGHTS—There has been a livelier movement in the line of berth freights, chiefly in Grain and Provisions, but, with a freer offering of room, both by sail and steam, the advantage as to rates has been in favor of shippers. The chartering business has been rather slow, the comparatively firm views of ship-owners checking negotiations, though there has been a moderate call for vessels for Grain, Petroleum, Naval stores, and general cargo. Vessels have been in pretty fair request to load with Grain for Baltimore for Irish port direct, on the basis of 6s. for Londonderry, and 6s. 3d. for Belfast. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 1,340 bales Cotton at ⅛d. by steam, and 3-16d. by sail, ₱ lb.; 63,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 5⅛d.@5⅛d.; 21,000 bushels Wheat by steam, at 6⅛d.; 16,000 bushels Corn, by do., (reliet room, at 6⅛d., ₱ bushel; 700 pkgs. Lard and 475 boxes Bacon, by sail, at 20s.; 400 pkgs. Lard and 200 pkgs. Bacon, by steam, at 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton; 50 tcs. Beef, by sail, at 3s. 9d. ₱ tierce; 500 bbls. Resin, by sail, at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs. For Bristol, 1,200 bbls Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs. For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs.; 150 hhds. Tallow at 20s. ₱ ton; and, by team, 500 bags Clover-seed at 30s.; 300 boxes Extract of Logwood on private terms; 40 hhds. Tallow, also on private terms. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 379 tons, with 2,300 quarters Grain, at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Gibraltar and orders, a Norwegian brig, 337 tons, (now at Stonington,) hence with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Belfast, a British bark, 670 tons, with about 4,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Antwerp, 1,000 tcs. Lard and 450 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.@25s., chiefly at the inside rate. For Bremen, 100 tcs. Lard at 25s. ₱ ton; 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. ₱ bbl.; also a German bark, 1,064 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Hamburg, 150 tcs. Lard at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For a Continental port, direct, a Swedish bark, 427 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms; also reported a Norwegian bark, 483 tons, with equal to 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from do., without particulars. For Lisbon, a Portuguese bark, 398 tons, with Staves at about $50 for extra Pipe. For Genoa, 1,500 boxes Extract of Logwood on private terms. For Cuba, an American bark, 606 tons, a British bark, 328 tons, a British brig, 324 tons, another 200 tons, and another 192 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,500 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,000 bushels White Western at $1 62; 1,200 bushels Duluth at $1 41. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2, in small lots, at 60c. OATS, RYE and BARLEY neglected. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES dull and without change. SEEDS—Timothy nominally $3 50@$3 60. CATTLE—Receipts, 67 cars, making supply 419 cars, against 170 cars same time last week; market less active; prices a shade easier; sales, 290 Ohio Steers 1,050 lbs. to 1,390 lbs., at $4 75@$6 37½; 250 Illinois, 950 lbs. to 1,330 lbs., at $4 50@$6 00; 100 Indianas, 255 lbs., at $5 50; 46 Canadas, 1,200 lbs., at $5 37½; 30 Oxen, 1,317 lbs. to 1,550 lbs., at $4 90@$5 40; 13 premium Steers, 1,790 lbs., at $7. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 2,400 head; market steady and active; prices nominally unchanged; sales, 1,040 head Michigan Sheep, 79 to 91 lbs., at $6@$6 50; 1,030 Canada Sheep, 118 to 152 lbs., at $6 50@$7 50; 430 Canada Lambs, 81 to 88 lbs., at $7 25@$7 50. HOGS—Receipts, 2,200 head; market firmer, and 10c. better; sales at $4 45@$4 65 for medium to choice, closing weak.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 26½@$1 27; No. 2 Spring, $1 22⅛; No. 3 Spring, $1 13½@$1 14; No. 2 Spring, seller February, $1 23⅛; March, $1 25⅛. CORN dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 40⅛c.; Rejected, 38c.; seller February, 41c. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 2 at 32⅛c.; Rejected, 25c.; No. 2, seller February, 32⅛c. RYE dull and unchanged; No. 2 at 67⅛c.; Rejected, 61c.; No. 2, seller February, 68c. BARLEY dull, but a shade higher; No. 2 Spring, 60c.@60⅛c. PORK dull and declining; sales at $12 60; seller February, $12 70; March, $12 90. LARD dull and a shade lower; sales at $8 50; seller February, $8 55@$8 60. HAMS in pickle, 8c.@9c. GREEN MEATS—All kinds declined ⅛c. Bulk MEATS dull and unchanged. Live HOGS dull and declining; sales at $3 90@$4 30 for Medium to Choice; $4@$4 40 for Extra. Dressed HOGS dull at $4 80. WHISKY steady. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley, 22,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—FLOUR firm and slow of sale; Extra Winter, $5 75@$6 10; Double Extra, $6 50@$6 70. WHEAT—Spring lower; No. 2 at $1 30; Winter flat and lower to sell. CORN unchanged; mixed and Yellow on track at East St. Louis, 40c.@41c.; No. 2 at this side, 39c.@40c. OATS dull; No. 2 in elevator, 36⅛c.; mixed, sacked, this side, 43c. BARLEY—Nothing doing. RYE dull and lower; prime, 81c. WHISKY steady at 88c. PORK weak and lower; sales at $12 75. Dry Salted MEATS—Loose Shoulders, 3⅝c.@4⅛c.; Clear Rib, 5⅞c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c.@6⅛c. BACON unchanged; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear, 7⅛c. LARD quiet, at 8⅛c. HOGS quiet, at the full range; sales at $3 75@$4 25. CATTLE firm at $2 50@$5 50. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 1, $1 23⅛; No. 2, $1 21⅛. CORN in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 Mixed, 40⅛c. RYE firm and scarce; No. 1, 67⅛c. BARLEY in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 Fall, 60c. Live HOGS dull and drooping at $4 10@$4 25. PORK dull and drooping at $12 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 20⅛c.@21c.; net receipts, 4,935 bales; gross, 5,282 bales; exports to Great Britain, 14,008 bales; to Bremen, 3,494 bales; coastwise, 542 bales; sales, 5,300 bales; stock, 182,335 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 18.—COTTON quiet, but steady; Good Ordinary, 19c.; net receipts, 82 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 820 bales; coastwise, 72 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 50,080 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 18.—COTTON firmer; fair demand; Middling, 20⅛c.@20⅛c.; net receipts, 2,897 bales; exports to Barcelona, 601 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 80,553.

MOBILE, Jan. 18.—COTTON quiet and dull; Middling, 20⅛c.; net receipts, 1,345 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,060 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 65,470 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—COTTON quiet; Middlings, 20⅛c.@20⅛c.; net receipts, 2,521 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 37,243 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 18.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 20c.; receipts, 1,000 bales; sales, 700 bales.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE OF

JAMES FISK.

A complete History of his Life and Exploits from a Peddler-boy to a King among Financiers. His triumphs and failures. How he lived and how he died. Illustrated. Price by mail, 50 cents. Terms liberal.

WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 19, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiraify Troupe.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—NO THOROUGHFARE—Mr. Florence and Miss Lizzie Price.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MONALDI—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS, (Opera Bouffee)—Mlle. Aimee.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

STADT THEATRE.—L'AFRICAINE, (Opera)—Mme Ines Fabbri and Mr. J. Mulder.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

EAST-SIDE HALL.—ADDRESS and CONCERT by Rev. Dr. John Hall, Miss Abbott and others.

THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—CONCERT by the Jubilee Singers.

The New-York Times.
TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, five copies, one year.....20
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....35
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year.....8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year.....50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Legislature begins the work of reform at home. Last year the services of its attendants and officers cost the people $115,000. This year the amount is reduced to $54,000, or, as our Albany correspondent says, "less than one-half of that paid under the last Democratic Legislature."

In the course of yesterday's proceedings in the Assembly, Mr. ALVORD took occasion to defend Mr. TERWILLIGER from the attacks of the *Tribune*. We confess we know nothing more about Mr. TERWILLIGER'S case than appears in the published accounts, but is it not a little singular that ALVORD should come out as TERWILLIGER'S advocate? What does it mean? It seems to corroborate the strange story which we published yesterday from the *Commercial Advertiser*—to the effect that while Mr. TERWILLIGER was understood to be acting in the Fenton interest, GRACIE'S affidavit was carefully suppressed. It is said that the *Tribune* had possession of the affidavit in question weeks ago, but abstained from saying a word about it for reasons known to itself. This does not look like an honest way of dealing with the public. We will only add that so far it does not appear to us that Mr. TERWILLIGER has made a good answer to the charges brought against him. But we wait for the whole case before pronouncing a decided opinion upon it.

The new charter, it appears, is likely to be presented early next week. The delay in submitting it arises from the desire of the Committee of Seventy (who are preparing it) to render it as complete as possible. It is to be regretted, however, that Mayor HALL is allowed to remain in office pending the discussion of the charter. From this disgrace the Legislature might easily have relieved us.

If TWEED appears in the Senate, a Democratic Senator will move for his expulsion; if he does not appear, a motion will be introduced to declare his seat vacant. This does not leave TWEED a very wide choice, and perhaps he will have the sense to see that the best thing he can do is to resign his seat without further fuss or ceremony. Better to walk out than to be kicked out.

We understand that Mr. TWOMBLY'S bill, providing for the removal of the Mayor and other officials, is still in the hands of the Committee on Cities, of which Mr. HAWKINS is Chairman. Mr. TWOMBLY is, therefore, in no sense responsible for its being held back. We trust that Mr. HAWKINS and his colleagues will take an early opportunity of reporting the bill to the House.

We have frequently pointed out that the President had no motive for obstructing civil service reform, and that the insinuation of insincerity on his part indulged in by his enemies, is as shallow as it is unfair. The opposition to the reform will spring from the politicians in Congress and out of it, who look on patronage as the ends and means of political life, and who feel that their occupation will be gone when the officers of the civil service will be selected without their intervention. This is strikingly sustained by the speech of Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, in the United States Senate, yesterday, and by remarks that have fallen from the lips of that veteran politician, Mr. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. The latter gentleman regards civil service reform as a humbug, and the former not only finds it unconstitutional, but declares it the fruit of a passing popular clamor, which, if carried out, would introduce a species of aristocracy into our loved land, by giving all the offices to rich men's sons who can afford to go to school, and denying them to the sons of poor men who went to the war.

We assure these gentlemen they are making a very serious mistake. The Reform is not a humbug, but a practical system, to which they may as well conform their plans first as last, and instead of being a weak concession by the President to a fleeting popular demand, it is only another instance of the Chief Magistrate's clear understanding of and complete harmony with the people's genuine and settled wish.

The Erie Swindle.

We called attention yesterday to certain memorials which have been presented to the Legislature by the managers of the Erie Railway, urging that the defrauded stockholders be left to such legal remedies as are given them by "existing laws." The impudence of this request can only be fully appreciated when it is understood that the "existing laws" have been passed with an especial view to protect the present Erie Directory.

The provisions of the revised statues which had been in force many years, provide for the bringing of actions to procure the removal of dishonest directors of incorporated companies, and the recovery of the money of which they had defrauded the corporation. Such action might be brought by the Attorney-General, or a creditor, or any co-director. The offending director might be permanently removed by the judgment of the Court, and might also be suspended summarily, and while the action was progressing, by an order of the Court upon proper proofs.

But in the year 1870, the Erie managers, through their friends, who then controlled the Legislature, procured the passage of an act which provided that such actions should be brought only by the Attorney-General, thus prohibiting creditors, or any honest director who might object to the knavery of his associates, from appealing to the law for redress, and placing it in the power of a single officer—the Attorney-General—to say whether their misconduct should be investigated. The Erie managers well knew that the then Attorney-General would not give them any trouble.

For forty years, the power to protect the property of the corporation from plunder officers had been placed in the hands of its creditors and officers. For the benefit of Messrs. GOULD & Co. these rights were taken away. The Revised Statutes further intended and provided that the dishonest officers should be permanently *removed* only at the end of the suit, but they recognized the fact that there might be cases in which the officer should be *suspended* at the outset, and not allowed to control the corporation during the litigation. The act of 1870 took away the power to suspend during the progress of the suit, and provided that the removal or suspension should only take place by the judgment—that is, at the end of a long and tedious litigation.

Any suit for the removal of the Erie managers will, of course, be strenuously defended, and in the nature of things can be protracted for several years. During all that time Messrs. GOULD & Co. (under "existing laws") may retain the control of the railroad, and its revenues may be used to defend the suits and to protract the litigation. This is the intention and the result of the act of 1870—to enable the present Erie managers to baffle the attempts of the swindled stockholders to obtain justice, at the expense of those very stockholders.

An act is now before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly to so amend the act of 1870, as to restore the law to where it stood for forty years, before it was changed for the especial protection of Messrs. GOULD & Co. Having got the law into precisely the condition in which they want it, these men now cry out for the preservation of "existing laws." The amendment also very properly provides that a director removed for gross misconduct, shall be ineligible for re-election. The bill in question also seeks to remove some other difficulties which stand in the way of any satisfactory examination into the frauds of these dishonest officers. It is well understood that an examination of the books, papers, and vouchers of the Company, would expose the frauds of some of its managers in a way which would insure their speedy downfall. And yet the stockholders of the road are in the position in which were the citizens of New-York for so many years—convinced of the most monstrous misconduct of some of their own servants, and yet unable to obtain the legal proofs, because they are denied access to the books and records. An application is now made to the Legislature for relief.

Under "existing laws," the most complete examination of the books and papers of private individuals can be had by the process of subpœna, which brings the books, &c., into Court. But as to corporations, the only method of getting at the contents of books is by an application to the Court for an examination of them, and as the law now stands, such examination will not be ordered unless the party asking for it can state that there are entries in the books of the matters in respect to which he seeks a discovery. In other words, you cannot obtain a discovery unless you have such complete knowledge that you do not need it. The whole law on this subject is absurd and needs revision.

The bill in question provides that when the people of the State bring an action to call to account the officers of corporations, they shall have the right of a thorough summary examination of its books and papers. This right is restricted to actions by the people; and whatever may be said as to the propriety of giving to private suitors a full examination of this character, it is at least clear that the people of the State, who have created these corporations, should have the fullest power to investigate and examine into their affairs. One example will show the importance and necessity of it. Of the vast sums obtained by Mr. GOULD and his associates from the sale of the stock which they have issued in such profusion, many millions of dollars are unaccounted for except by being charged to the construction account of the old Erie Railroad, which was long ago closed, that corporation having come to an end, and having been succeeded by the present Erie Railway. An examination of the books and vouchers must show for what, if anything, this expenditure was made—and yet all the efforts of stockholders and others interested in the proper management of the road have been insufficient to procure an examination of these documents. It is proposed, to allow the people of the State, without any technicalities, and without requiring them to state what the books contain, (which is the very thing to be discovered,) to investigate just such transactions as these. Will any honest man or legislator deny the right of the people, to say nothing of stockholders, to learn the particulars of this pretended application of these vast sums, and to have a complete explanation by an examination into vouchers and details, of what upon the face of it is a barefaced swindle? And yet all this is practically denied under "existing laws."

This bill will bring fairly before the Legislature the question whether it will sweep away the protection which existing laws framed by the corrupt Erie Railroad influences, have thrown around its present managers and abettors, and whether it will give such facilities for examination into the affairs of corporations as will enable the State to correct abuses. If the proposed methods of discovery are objectionable, let others be framed, but it is difficult to see what honest objection there can be to a most thorough and effectual scrutiny into the conduct of corporate officers, and how the Legislature can properly refuse some relief in the premises. A good deal is said at Albany of "Erie influences," and the fate of this bill will give the public some idea of what these influences are, and upon whom they have made an impression.

This is a kind of business in which the public, eager to correct abuses, and keenly alive to the corrupt appliances which have in past years been used to promote injustice, will require that the action of its representatives shall be such as can be defended upon plain and evident principles of justice and honest dealing; and, while the particular measures to be adopted to secure the desired ends must, of course, be left to the discretion of the law-makers, the people will not be content with anything short of complete relief. We have heard that certain members have declared that they owe their positions to the Erie Railway, and cannot go against the wishes of its present managers. Let these gentlemen consider the fate of WINANS. We shall try to keep our readers advised of the progress of such legislation.

Defects in the Custom-House.

We have every reason to hope that the Investigating Committee now in session in this City will be candid and thorough in its recommendations. The papers that at the start maligned the Committee, and accused it of a dishonorable purpose to "white-wash" the authorities of the Custom-house, have been compelled to concede that it is trying to get at the truth. Certainly the Democratic Senators, Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY, cannot be accused of omitting any opportunity to make a "point" against the Administration. They are not blind to the fact that a Presidential election is approaching, and that it is desirable to supply their friends with a little political capital. Still, we hope the Committee will end by truthfully bringing out the facts which have been elicited, and—avoiding the fault of the Patterson Committee—will recommend practical remedies for the evils that the evidence discloses.

Among these the most prominent arises from the General Order system. There is no doubt that that system was devised to relieve the business of the port, and for the common convenience of importers and shipping companies. It cannot be denied that, in its general features, it serves that purpose. Nor does the testimony, so far, establish any superiority in the system as practiced before the transfer and consolidation of the business on this side the North River, over the system as at present applied. It is no more, in its nature, a monopoly now than it was then. It seems to incommode fewer parties, and to incommode them less now than then. It has the the advantage of providing facilities for the large amount of business transacted through other lines than the Bremen and Cunard, which was not done before, and it is proved beyond dispute that in point of dispatch and simplicity, the great body of importers are satisfied that it is an improvement. But the fact remains that the profits from the business are very large, and these profits are a tax upon commerce, and a tax none the less burdensome and unjust because indirectly imposed. It is clearly established that the business as at present transacted allowed one of the partners to receive between five thousand and six thousand dollars as his share, without giving more than slight personal attention to it, and while actually engaged in other occupations in Washington. This is a palpable wrong. The importers of this community, and the immense number of consumers who ultimately bear all such burdens, ought not to be compelled to pay any more for "influence" in directing the machinery, immediate or auxiliary, of the Custom-house. That machinery should be made as inexpensive as is consistent with its efficiency, and a recommendation to that effect from the Committee will be very timely.

Of the same nature as the profits of the General Order business, and in reality of greater importance, are the enormous fees of the three principal officers of Customs at this port, the Collecter, the Surveyor, and the Naval Officer. The amount received from his office by the Collector has been stated in the Senate to be as high as sixty thousand dollars a year. Of this sum by far the greater part is received from his share in the proceeds of seizures. The Naval Officer and Surveyor receive very large sums from the same source. It is plain that this system is a mistaken one. The services of these officers have a certain value which it cannot be difficult to fix. The services should be amply, and even generously compensated. But the payment should be in a defined sum, which there would be no possibility of affecting by the manner in which their duties are performed. At present the interest of these officers is often greater in the settlement of a case of violation of the law by "compromise" than by the rigid enforcement of the law, including the criminal prosecution and the punishment of offenders.

We do not admire the course of those ill-informed or disingenuous complainants who endeavor to create the impression that the Customs officers of this port have power, on their own motion, to condone offenses against the Customs laws, upon the payment of money by the offender, and that they have done so corruptly and to their own gain. The thing, as we have pointed out before, is an absolute impossibility. All compromises require the co-operation of the District-Attorney and the approval of the Solicitor and Secretary of the Treasury. But the information on which these superior officers act necessarily comes from their subordinates in this City, and the judgment of the latter must weigh heavily upon the result. It is a mistake in administration to expose this judgment to the liability of being warped by the direct and large pecuniary interests of the officers concerned. Their action in regard to all matters of this kind should be left unbiased.

In addition to these defects in the Customs collection system—which, every one will see, are in the system, and not in its administration by Mr. GRINNELL, or Mr. MURPHY, or any other officer—there are others which are plainly enough to be seen, but which do not require special notice, because they are likely to be removed by the civil service reform of the President. Among these are the too low character of the subordinate officials, the distraction of their attention from their business by the claims of political activity, the assessment of salaries for political purposes, the existence of practical sinecures in some branches, and the deficiency of clerical force in others; and especially the want of technical knowledge in many of the officials, and the impossibility of attaining it, however anxious they may be to do so, while the tenure of their offices depends more on political than on business considerations. We call attention to these points to say that, while the regulations adopted by the President are directed practically to righting them, these regulations cannot have their full effect until they derive the sanction of law.

How to Reduce Housekeeping Expenses.

To most of our readers there is one "question" far outweighing all other practical subjects—immensely more important than the condition of the Custom-house, the exact value of the "General Order" business, or any other public matter—and that is the question, "How to make both ends meet." The whole middle class of the country—by which we mean people with incomes varying from $1,500 to $7,000—will acknowledge that there never has been a time in the experience of the oldest of them when it was so difficult to live. A dollar does not seem to be worth more than a third of what it was before the war. What used to be a large income for a clergyman, upper mechanic, or physician—say five thousand dollars—now can hardly keep a small family in necessities, not to speak of luxuries. We venture to say that not a family within the list of our readers, numbering five or six without the servants, living in the City or the suburbs, and who keep as good a table as American families generally do, and educate their children well, can lay up anything on five thousand dollars a year. We should be glad to be convinced to the contrary by any of our correspondents.

The difficulty does not seem to lie in the extravagant habits of our people, though no doubt Americans are freer with their money than any other people; for a similar class in England or Germany live quite as well, and do not spend a third as much. It is not to be found alone in our depreciated currency, as a dollar is only ten per cent. below par, and many prices were not so high when a dollar was only worth forty cents. The trouble seems to be in the thousand petty prices which are paid every day by the father or mother of a family for small articles. The "shoeing" a young flock requires alone what used to be a respectable income. The "hatting," the innumerable little articles of wear for children, the utensils of housekeeping, every dish and kettle, every chair and table, every rug and carpet, every cup and pitcher, and last, but not least, the provisions, the butter and milk, the sugar and tea, the flour and meat, cost, when taken all together, an amount which would have shocked our economical Dutch or Yankee ancestors.

The explanation is clear, and should be considered by every householder in the land. In all these little expenses, which, together, are so high, but which individually are so insignificant, we are paying a reduplicated taxation. So onerous and complicated is the tariff that it reaches the smallest article of every day consumption, and weighs it down not merely with its appropriate tax, but with the profits of importer, wholesale dealer, and retailer laid upon that tax. It is taxation on everything that man can wear, eat, or enjoy, which is now so crippling every householder in this City and the country. We rejoice to see that the Senate Committee on Finance, through Mr. BRENNAN, has at length reported a bill designed to lighten these burdens. A reduction is proposed in this act of the duty on teas to ten cents, on coffee to two cents, on bituminous coal to fifty cents per ton, and on salt to nine cents per one hundred pounds. This last reduction was recommended by Mr. WELLS, in 1869, and ought long since to have been made, and an odious monopoly terminated. Coal ought, however, to be entirely free, and, we trust, will be made so, despite the recommendation of the Committee. The new Bill also would preserve, though reduced, the duties on lumber. This, however, is a tax which is felt by every man, woman, and child in the country, and "protects" but very few persons: it should be entirely removed.

On many other articles where the voice of the country plainly demands an entire freedom from taxation, the Committee only give us a reduction of ten per cent. The fine wools, for instance, which are not produced here, and whose free importation, to be mingled with our native coarse wools, would at once raise up the woolen manufacture of New-England, and benefit the wool-growers of the West, ought to be admitted free of duty. So with hides, leather, and lasting; we need entire freedom from taxation, in order to enable our home manufacturers to produce as cheaply as they need to do. With free trade in the material of shoe manufacture, we should have shoes as cheap as we did before the war, and be able to export them as we did then. On iron and steel, the Committee give us only ten per cent. reduction, and *none at all* on pig-iron and steel rails, where we most want it. With steel rails imported free of duty, our railroads would save over $30,000,000 a year, and the expense of freight through the whole country be reduced. Freight, it must be remembered, is a tax on food and almost all necessities, and this tax is paid to bolster up one comparatively small interest. Pig-iron, too, is a material which enters into the expenses of every household and of all machinery. A duty of three dollars per ton would have been quite sufficient. Why retain the old oppressive duty? The cost of pig-iron has already killed our manufacture of machinery and iron ships. Though these reductions will not satisfy the people, we must thank the Committee for the long free list which they have added to the tariff, of small articles, often used in manufacture, and whose increased cost is felt by every family and consumer.

Let the House or Senate now amend this bill, and shape it in accordance with the true principles of economy, and our housekeepers will be relieved of many of their burdens.

The Tammany Society.

It was in that good old time when DE WITT CLINTON was Mayor of the City, and MORGAN LEWIS Governor of the State, that the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order received its charter. The same Legislature which founded our public school system constituted the Tammany Association, —already, in 1805, sixteen years old—a body corporate and politic, capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, together with other legal privileges more fully set forth in the original charter, reproduced in another column. In those days New-York had but nine Wards and 75,000 inhabitants, and the era of rowdy politics was still in the far distance. That the Columbian Order faithfully adhered for a long series of years to its original purpose of "affording relief to the indigent and distressed members of the said association, their widows and orphans," there seems no reason to doubt. That the honest townsmen who were associated under the symbol of a sunburst, striking upon a wave-surrounded and rock-founded tower, surmounted by an eagle and bearing the motto, "Freedom our Rock," had pretty early some political affiliations, seems equally obvious. There is a curious instance of historical analogy bearing upon this point to be found in one of Mr. VALENTINE'S Corporation Manuals. It is in the shape of a fac-simile of a loan certificate, bearing date April 1, 1812, and showing that one CLARKSON CROLIUS holds fifteen shares of ten dollars each in the loan to the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, which shares are to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. Further investigation reveals the fact that the CROLIUS aforesaid came of a family of Knickerbockers—potters by trade—who were residents of the Sixth Ward for at least a century, and three of whose members held the offices of Assistant Aldermen and Aldermen of the Ward at intervals extending from 1799 to 1842. People who believe in the repetitions of history may reflect at leisure over the difference between the sons and grandson of old JOHAN WILLEM CROLIUS, magnates of the Sixth Ward and benefactors of the Columbian Order, and WILLIAM M. TWEED, rowdy and hero of the "bloody Sixth" and dictator of the affairs of Tammany Hall.

Tammany has long outlived its usefulness, and makes no pretense even of carrying out the purposes defined in its charter. So little have the Sachems regarded their powers prescribed by the Legislature of 1805, that, after leasing the upper floor of their building as an armory to the Sixth Regiment for $36,000 (worth $4,000) a year, they did not take the trouble to alter the clause of their charter which prohibits them from holding real and personal property above the clear annual value of $5,000. The plea urged by one of the Sachems to our reporter, that the Society is secret in its character, and therefore outside of the scope of the Senate's demand for a full statement of its affairs, is of the flimsiest possible description. Whatever burlesque of Indian manners and phraseology the Society may have thought fit to introduce into its constitution and procedure, the Legislature can only regard it in the light of the charter of 1805. There it is defined as a benevolent society, and as it has long since ceased to be anything approaching to this, its warrant of association ought to be immediately repealed.

A Vigorous Age.

It is reported on good authority that Mr. SEWARD is busily engaged in writing his autobiography, and an account of his recent trip around the world. Mr. BRYANT is preparing for a trip to Mexico, having finished his great labor of translating HOMER. Mr. GIDEON WELLES is proving, by frequent and trenchant articles for the magazines, that age has neither withered his intellect nor dimmed the brightness of his memory of "wrongs" endured. Mr. J. S. BLACK, while continuing his legal practice, is still finding time to deal hard blows at his political adversaries in other magazine essays. Mr. CALEB CUSHING'S hand is discernible in some of the most powerful of our late State papers, and he is on the eve of departing for Geneva as counsel in the *Alabama* claims arbitration. Mr. CHARLES MATTHEWS—to pass to another sphere—has just delighted us with acting which, for grace, ease, and facility of expression, is hardly to be equaled by the younger generation of actors, at whose birth it may be said this veteran comedian attended. Mr. A. B. DURAND, the oldest of our artists, has just completed a picture which in size is one of his largest, and in strength of execution one of his most important. Mr. HAVEMEYER has proved his capacity for effective work for the public as Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, and has shown us that energy and ability to render great service for the public do not always depart with the coming of many years.

The venerable Judge LOWELL, of Boston, furnishes the Bar with decisions which for clear and compact statement and comprehensive grasp of the subjects with which they deal, are the model of American judicial opinions. Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON, whose years count up so many as to make those of us who knew of him in his *Dial* days sadly turn to count our own gray hairs, has never produced more finished work than that he has lately given us—work rich with the ripeness of thought and experience, and polished to diamond-like brilliancy. Bishop POTTER avoids no episcopal duties, and even resented it as almost a reflection on his character when the division of the Diocese of New-York, now accomplished, was first proposed. Mr. VANDERBILT directs his half dozen great railroads, and pushes his vast financial enterprises, with a clearness and soundness of judgment in every way wonderful—and with a brow that tells no story of care, plays his little game of whist in the evening as if he were nothing but an easy, well-to-do old gentleman, outside the turmoil of business or adventure. Capt. JOHN ERICSSON, who presided at the birth of the locomotive, being a rival of STEPHENSON as far back as 1829, and whose pupils are now old men and distinguished engineers, is still working with a vigor and clearness of intellect really unexampled even in his own marvelous career. He is now engaged upon the most abstruse study of his life—solar physics—and has already accomplished enough therein to make a reputation, even if he had done nothing else.

These few striking instances, out of many others that will occur to every reader, we adduce as practical arguments to show that the bustle and hurry and competition and complicated organization of our modern society, are not so fatal to long life and the preservation of the faculties in their finest development, as some generalizers would ask us to believe. The English statistics point to an increase in insanity within the last few years, but it is not fair to compare the statistics of today with those of a century ago, when the machinery for compiling them was not so perfect. And as to this recent increase of insanity in England, of which the admirable London Quarterly] devoted to psychological medicine informs us, there are other ways of accounting for it than referring it to the stress and activity of modern business. Perhaps the purely speculative career of a Wall or Lombard street pursuer of wealth through stock gambling may, and undoubtedly does, turn weak heads, and destroy highly nervous organizations. Yet probably the excessive use of tobacco and spirits is a more active cause of their mental decay. The activity of brain and body of the ordinary man of affairs of today, rather promotes the healthful working of the intellectual and physical machinery, and if he avoids intemperance in narcotics, and attends reasonably to hygienic rules, he may look forward—to use the life insurance term—to a long "expectancy," and this the study of the men of today abundantly proves. And it proves also, as it always has done, that temperance of living brings with it, as a rule, length of years; that not hard work or activity of intellect imperil life, but the waste that comes of vicious habits and wild excesses.

New Facts.

In the Custom-house investigation, yesterday, the following facts were developed on the testimony of Mr. A. B. CORNELL, Surveyor of the Port, which will not afford entirely pleasing reading to Mr. GREELEY: That in 1866, when Gov. FENTON was renominated, thirty-three delegates to the Convention were officials in the Custom-house; that, at the last Convention, six only were delegates, and, in the witness's opinion, forty or fifty were present; and that, according to his belief, "no patronage or promise of appointment or threats of removal were employed to control the action of the Convention;" that Mr. GREELEY'S statement with regard to four hundred Custom-house men, whom he has met traveling over the State on political business, is "totally inaccurate;" that with regard to Mr. GREELEY'S statement that sixty employes of the Customs were at Albany, aiding in the election of Speaker, the records show that only seventeen were away from their posts during the time referred to, of whom two were opposed to Mr. SMITH'S election; that the absence of these was counted on their regular vacation; that the order from Mr. MURPHY, published in the *Tribune*, requiring the payment at the Surveyor's Office of two per cent. of the salaries for the year, of all persons in the employ of the Custom-house, was a forgery; Mr. MURPHY never issued it, and no assessment was made, the money given for political purposes being freely given.

Mr. CORNELL recognized the existence of the practice of bribing inspectors and other officials, but believed that under his administration, and chiefly in consequence of his efforts, it had very much diminished.

Mr. POHILSKY, an importer of cigars; Mr. DALE, agent of the Inman line, and Mr. DOWNES, a clerk of Messrs. H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., testified to the occurrence of pilfering, either in the transfer of goods from the docks to the General Order store, or while in the latter place, though none of them testified to having brought complaints to the knowledge of the Collector. In the evening some pointed testimony was elicited as to the favors purchased of Inspectors—testimoney which shows the temper of the mercantile mind on this subject very clearly, if not in a wholly favorable light. Each day's evidence makes it more certain that the evils at this port are such as require a radical reform in the system, and that the regulations recently adopted by the President are a practical step in the direction of that reform.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have never supposed for an instant that TOM FIELDS would want for any defense before an investigating committee which ingenuity or impudence could suggest, for he has plenty of both. He now takes the ground, through his counsel, that the Assembly has no right to consider, in fixing the qualifications of its members, any act done previous to the election. This beautiful theory would bar all inquiry into the question of corruption on the part of any member of any previous Assembly, though claiming a seat in the present one. It will be a very popular theory with all the Ring Assemblymen, but we are very much mistaken if the present Legislature accepts it.

We print Mayor HALL'S note of resignation of the membership of the Union Club, sent to us anonymously, chiefly for the benefit of instructors of youth who may desire to set before their pupils a sample of the very worst style in which a man can possibly write the English language without being absolutely unintelligible. What the members of the Club may think of the imputations which the missive casts upon their character and motives, it is none of our business to forecast. We can confidently predict, however, that the future historian will find this document of some little value in fixing the intellectual status of the men who ruled the City between 1867 and 1873. Here was a man who was esteemed as one of the most acute of the crew, who was lauded to the last by a section of the Press, and who yet thought the tricks and jokes of a clown perfectly appropriate to the position of Mayor of New-York, and who failed to rise above the style or spirit of a discharged flunkey when resigning the membership of the Union Club.

In another column will be found a slight instalment of the record of corruption existing in the Department of Public Works. On some four contracts for iron pipes, concluded under the auspices of TWEED, the City was robbed to the extent of $134,837. Considering that this plum was extracted out of a very small slice of the enormous business falling under the control of this Department, the public may prepare themselves for an astounding aggregate of stealing when the history of TWEED'S administration is fully disclosed.

The proposition reported by cable to mortgage the proceeds of the French Government's monopoly of the sale of tobacco, in order to provide for the immediate payment of the last installment of the German indemnity, (due in 1874,) sounds rather apocryphal. The annual revenue derived from the tobacco monopoly is about $50,000,000, sufficient to pay the interest on fully one-fourth of the public debt. That this could be made over to the ROTHSCHILDS or any other body, without seriously affecting the national credit, is exceedingly improbable. Ardent as is the desire to free the country from German occupation, it is hardly likely that a desperate expedient of this kind will be resorted to, even were the financiers indicated willing to close with the offer.

"Woman suffrage" received what may be called a check and an encouragement yesterday in the Senate. The former came from the Judiciary Committee of that body, which reported through Mr. TRUMBULL adversely to the request of Mrs. BEECHER HOOKER to be heard before the Senate in favor of the proposition that the Fourteenth Amendment gives women the right of suffrage. The Committee promised to make, in writing, a report on the proposition itself. Doubtless that also will be adverse, and, in our opinion, no true friend of the cause of woman suffrage should regret it. Whatever may be the merits of the movement, they must be submitted openly to the country, and not be claimed as having been acknowledged by inference and unintentionally. The encouragement came in the shape of a bill offered by Senator WILSON to give the right to vote and hold offices to women in the Territories. There are some reasons why the experiment of female suffrage, with conditions, might be undertaken in the Territories, but the scarcity of women themselves would be a great obstacle.

The lawsuit of EVERETT *vs.* EVERETT, which was recently decided against the appellant by the Court of Appeals at Albany, is worthy of notice from the fact that its result so widely differs from the ordinary run of those cases which have furnished lawyers with employment from time immemorial. The property in dispute is situated in the village of Middleton, in this State, and has been the dwelling-place of a small army of squatters for upward of nine years. When the case was first taken into Court, the lots were scarcely worth fighting for, but since then real estate has risen gradually, and they are now of great value. The original claimant is the lucky man. By the absolute judgment referred to, he comes in for a fortune which, but for the law's delay and the avarice of a kinsman, would in all probability, never ever have been his.

We have received the following additional contributions for the Children's Aid Society: Gen. SICKLES, $20; A Boston Boy, 50 cents; a Lady, $5.

The Philadelphia Clearing-house Association recently adopted a very questionable rule in reference to the responsibility of banks accepting "due bills" for deposit from a bank which may afterward fail. Through the suspension of the Fourth National Bank of that city, a great many "due bills" were afloat that had been issued as a matter of convenience, according to the usual custom of banks. As soon as the failure of the bank in question was made known to the Clearing-house Association, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That all Clearing-house receipts received by any member of this Association, from any source whatever, are taken only for account of the party from whom received, the responsibility for which terminates upon delivery to the issuing bank, as stated on the face of the receipt.

The due bills of the Fourth National Bank have since been returned to the depositors. Business men look upon the action of the Clearing-house Association as a piece of exceedingly sharp practice, and we have no doubt they will seek their revenge by insisting on having cash for their checks in future instead of the "due bills" through which they have in this case been very unjustly made to suffer.

ANOTHER RING FRAUD.

Evidence of Gross Overcharges in the Water Pipe Contracts.

Instructive Facts and Figures—Some Payments that Were Never Made.

No surprise will be excited by the further exposure of fraud on the part of the late Municipal Administration. The public mind has reached the passive stage in relation to this question, and every fresh swindle unearthed is accepted as a matter of course. But in laying bare the corruption which has been practised in the award of contracts for supplying the City with water-pipe, a more useful end may be served than that of merely adding to the odium resting on the men responsible for it. The larger part of the contracts made within the past two years by the City are still unfulfilled, and doubtless are not yet beyond recall. The frauds which have been practised in connection with them may, in their results, appear insignificant beside those gigantic impostures connected with the new Court-house; but they have been sufficiently large to have attracted much attention from persons engaged in the iron trade, and acting on some hints from this source, an investigation was instituted, with such results as are presented below. The figures are taken from the documents on file in the Controller's office, and from the books of firms eminent in the iron trade in this City.

STARR'S LITTLE JOB.

The first contract to which attention was directed was one made in September, 1870, with B. A. STARR, of the Camden Iron Works. This gentleman is not altogether unknown to fame. He it was who supplied the town of Salem, Mass., with water-pipe so ingeniously made that into each twelve-foot piece of pipe, supposed to weigh 2,000 pounds, only 1,500 weight of metal was put. The discovery of this neat trick involved him in a lawsuit with that town, and spread his fame much beyond the limits of Massachusetts. It also had the effect of so limiting his dealings with that State that he doubtless turned his attention thereafter solely to this City. Until recently he lived in extravagant style at the Metropolitan Hotel, and probably is sufficiently acquainted with Mr. TWEED to recognize him on sight. How much nearer than this have been his relations to that personage is not certain, and equally hazy are the circumstances under which he obtained the contract for water-pipe in 1870. Very little information, and that little uncertain, can be gained of the transaction. It appears to have become known to the iron trade in September in that year that "STARR had the contract," and that is about all which could be discovered. Possibly some reason for this may be found in the figures. We present them below. The market prices of the same class of pipe at the time are taken from entirely trustworthy sources, and may easily be verified by any one disposed to take that trouble.

Contract, dated September, 1870, with B. A. Starr, for 2,100 tons of water-pipe, at "$65 per ton of 2,000 pounds," amounting to	$136,500
The same pipe could have been purchased at market rates for $52 per ton, or	109,200
Difference	$27,300

The pipe was to be paid for as delivered, and receipts are attached to the contract for such payments, dating from Feb. 14, 1871, when $23,495 48 was paid, to July 29; $8,322 70 was paid on that occasion, and this is the last payment made. Another receipt is attached, but not signed. It is for the sum of $19,136 18, is dated Sept. 14, 1871, and Mr. GREEN'S name appears on it in place of Mr. CONNOLLY'S. Thus the City still owes Mr. STARR that little balance. On figuring up these several receipts, (there are nine including the last,) they aggregate $173,700, but as there is a clause in the contract empowering the Commissioner of Public Works to extend the quantity of pipe contracted for twenty per cent., doubtless the extra $39,000 represents such additional quantity, on which, of course, the same rates were paid as on the rest of the pipe. It may be mentioned that the opinion is very generally entertained that the Camden Iron Works have had other than the above contract from the City, but we present only those made since 1870. So much for Mr. STARR.

WHAT MR. CLARKE DID.

The next occasion on which the City wanted water pipe was in May, 1871. About this time the doings of Tammany magnates were beginning to have some unpleasant attention drawn to them, and the first mutterings of the storm which made memorable the 7th of last November, were ominous in the air. It was thought best, apparently, to proceed a little more cautiously than had been done in giving the former contract. Bids were therefore advertised for in the regular manner, but on the specifications issued a notice was conspicuously printed calling attention to the fact that alterations had been made in the usual conditions of the contract. By these changes the Commissioner was empowered on written notice to increase the quantity of pipe contracted for to an unlimited extent, and in the same manner stop the delivery, at his discretion. A contract on these conditions, to any firm not on good understanding with Mr. TWEED, was not very tempting. Small manufacturers could not afford to take it with the chance of having their works stopped and sent on again at a few days notice; and large firms would scarcely care to incur the trouble such an arrangement would subject them to. On the other hand, it did away with the necessity of ever making another contract while Mr. TWEED was at the head of the Board of Public Works. Three contracts were advertised, and B. G. CLARKE was the lucky man to whom they were awarded. Mr. CLARKE was once part proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, and now owns a controlling interest in the Thomson Iron Works in Pennsylvania. He took the contracts with a degree of serenity quite surprising, considering the onerous conditions with which they were burdened. We present them in the same manner as the one above:

First—Contract made in May, 1871, with B. G. Clarke for 1,075 tons of pipe at $64 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds	$69,337 50
Cost of the same at $54 per ton, market rates, at date	58,050 00
Difference	$11,287 50
Second—Contract with same, at same date, for 3,500 tons of pipe at $64 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds	$225,750 00
Cost of same at market rates, $54 per ton	189,000 00
Difference	$36,750 00
Third—Contract as before for 4,500 tons of pipe at $64 50	$292,500 00
Cost of same at $54 per ton, market rates	243,000 00
Difference	$49,500 00

RECAPITULATION.

	Price paid.
First contract	$136,500 00
Second contract	69,337 50
Third contract	225,750 00
Fourth contract	292,500 00
Total	$724,087 50
Which should have been done for	599,250 00
Total difference	$124,837 50

It will be noticed in the foregoing that the tons are "net" tons, containing 2,000 pounds only. It is usual in the iron trade to sell by the "gross" ton, of 2,240 pounds. The object of using the net ton in the contracts is clearly to give some color of fairness to the price at which they were awarded. Sixty-four dollars for a gross ton of water-pipe would not appear a very excessive price, but with 224 pounds of metal taken from it, the difference becomes rather large.

The delivery of pipe on the three Clarke contracts was to commence July 1, 1871, at the rate of seventy-five tons per week. Receipts are attached to the first of these for sums of $12,840, $12,224 and $20,604, but none are signed, so that it appears no payments have as yet been made on this contract. This is the case with the third. On the second $44,426 has been paid. Another receipt is made out for $9,913, but not signed. The Foley injunction stopped the supplies. Mr. CLARKE, it is said, has declared his intention of never taking another City contract, as he can sell all the iron he makes without having such trouble in getting his money as he has lately experienced in New-York. It will doubtless be the opinion of many, in view of the foregoing exhibit of his rates, that the City will do well not to vex him with any more. His prices, however, seem subject to mutation, for, unless our information is incorrect, the Thomson Iron Works deliver water-pipe in Chicago at twenty per cent. less than they deliver the same kind in New-York.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

New-York Colleges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday I read an article on the three colleges now existing in this City, discussing their relative merits, and referring especially to Columbia College, in which the writer says that "unless some vigorous measures are taken in regard to its academic department, bids fair to expire altogether, or at least sink into lamentable insignificance." We have heard of this before, as well as of the remedy now again proposed, viz.: that the College of the City of New-York "be content with being simply a high school for a practical education only, turning over to Columbia such young men of straightened circumstances as desire to obtain a classical education without pecuniary cost." In other words, Columbia, unable to obtain large classes by her own efforts, is running down fast; therefore, let the City break up a healthy and live institution of its own, and use the fragments to fill up the almost deserted halls of a "college whose Alumni embrace a long list of the most conspicuous men in New-York, many of whom have held in time past, and still hold, high positions in professional and political life, from HAMILTON FISH, the statesman-like Secretary of State, downward." But, may we ask, why is it that all these conspicuous gentlemen, Alumni of Columbia, do not send their own children to their Alma Mater, if they think it still the place for them? and if they do not, why does the writer of the article propose to send the children of those who rarely need assistance to an institution which he admits "is not managed with rigor and adaptation to local and national needs?"

If with her unbounded wealth and her richly paid Professors she cannot secure the confidence of those whose fathers and forefathers were educated there, the City's sending the sons of the poor to fill her benches will do but little toward helping her to retrieve her lost fortunes. And here, Mr. Editor, let me ask has not Columbia College violated her charter in becoming sectarian?

But the question is not will the measure produce the effect proposed; the question is will the people assent to the transaction, and are they willing to knock out the keystone of a system of public education of which they are deservedly proud, in order to favor a college with which after all they can never have any thing in common. For where is the boy of heart and mind, such as is likely to seek a higher education, who, after leaving the public schools, where he knows and feels he has a right to be, would be willing to accept a seat, as a charity boy, in a college with the paying sons of the rich, where not only the cut and quality of his clothes, but also his plain and simple manners, nay, even his religious faith, may become the object of unkind comment?

Now, nothing of the kind exists or can exist in the College of the City of New-York. There poor and rich meet on equal terms. There no other distinction save that gained by assiduity and merit is known or recognized, and this will partly account for the success of the College, which the article before us actually acknowledges. It speaks, however, insidiously of classes which, large on entering, steadily diminish. The fact that most of these have been unable to reach the end of the course, while speaking well for the high standard of scholarship kept up, thank God, in at least one college in the City, in no way detracts from the merit of so many whose proficiency was already called to active and practical account long before they could have completed the course or obtained a degree from the College.

The article proposes for us practical education. Mr. Editor we recognize in this twaddle the same spirit which pervaded the articles of 1869 and 1870, and we challenge him now to explain clearly what he means by practical education, and remind him that before this we have had great difficulty in keeping our institutions out of the hands of influential "practical" humbugs, who desired to make it serve their own purposes alone.

If in the course of our remarks we have, perhaps, expressed some unwelcome truths, it must be laid only to the annual articles which have drawn them forth, the periodicity of which is too regular, and the object too palpable to be mistaken as to the influences which inspire them. If offence is given, let those who feel it consider that the New-York College too, has its Alumni, who love their Alma Mater proudly and fervently, and with all the gratitude of young men who know what it has done for themselves, and what it may do for those who, in turn, come after them. With these honest convictions, it is but natural that they should look with displeasure upon any attempt to injure the object of their respect and devotion, and that they are, at last, determined no longer to leave unnoticed certain influences, which they know will not be tolerated in your paper from the moment in which their aim is pointed out.

We have omitted much; but, Mr. Editor, let us assure you that we are not unprepared to carry the war into Africa.

TWO OF THE NEW-YORK COLLEGE ALUMNI.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1872.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—Recommendations to Congress Adopted.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, for the purpose of considering the report recently submitted in regard to the depressed condition of American commerce. The provisions of the report as amended were read, and, after some discussion, the recommendations of the Committee were adopted, as follows:

1. That owners of either iron or wooden steam or sailing vessels, when engaged in the foreign trade, or bound to ports on the Pacific, be allowed to purchase all stores and articles necessary to fit them for sea, so as to enable them to perform their voyages in bond. And in case such articles, except breadstuffs and provisions, are of American growth or manufacture, a return equivalent to the amount of duty, or tax, paid on the foreign articles, shall be made.

2. All the materials used in the construction or repair of steam or sailing vessels, traversing the ocean, (whenever the amount expended at one time in construction, repairs and outfits exceeds the sum of $1,000,) shall be allowed to be purchased in bond, duty free. And in case articles of American manufacture are used, an amount equivalent to the duties on the foreign articles shall be paid to the owners of said vessels, and that the present tax of thirty cents per ton per annum, and all Custom dues and other charges, now imposed on all vessels entering any American port, be specially appropriated for this purpose.

3. That the Postmaster-General be instructed to give a preference to suitable American lines of steamers in carrying the mails to foreign countries.

4. That these provisions be carried out, subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe.

Respectfully submitted.

D. WILLIS JAMES, Chairman,
JAS. W. ELWELL,
E. H. R. LYMAN,
JONATHAN STURGES,
RICHARD P. BUCK.

The report was amended by adding the following to the third remedy suggested by the Committee:

"That Congress be recommended to suspend for two years all laws prohibiting the purchase and registration of foreign built ships to be used in our international maritime commerce."

There was much objection to this amendment which was proposed and advocated by the Chairman, Mr. GEO. OPDYKE, and was finally adopted by a vote of 13 to 9. The Committee was directed to prepare a memorial to Congress in accordance with these recommendations.

A letter from Collector ARTHUR, calling upon the Chamber to appoint a committee to co-operate in preparing a new list of rates of storage was read.

Mr. OPDYKE said he was glad to find the new Collector disposed to co-operate with the merchants in bringing about needed reforms. The letter was laid over till the next meeting.

Mr. PAUL N. SPOFFORD, from Committee No. 5, reported in favor of the bill now before Congress, called the "Shipping Commissioners' bill," at the same time expressing his own disapproval of it. He stated that the Committee had been directed to prepare a memorial and had done so.

Several members of the Committee expressed their disapproval of the measure, and the matter was referred to them again with directions to present their views on the subject. The Chamber then adjourned.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, setting forth the depression of American shipping interests, and recommending the payment of liberal compensation for mail service performed by American steam-ships sailing to foreign ports. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely, on the part of the Committee, on the memorial in favor of woman suffrage, signed by Mrs. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER and others, asking to be heard before the Senate in support of their claim, and asked that the Committee be discharged from its further consideration. As to the main object of the memorial, claiming that under the amended Federal Constitution women have a right to vote, he said the Committee would report in writing at an early day.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill to define the construction of the Eight-hour law. The bill has special reference to the Springfield Armory, and equalizes the pay of labor in the Government workshops.

MR. SHERMAN'S CREDENTIALS.

Mr. THURMAN presented the credentials of his Ohio colleague, Mr. SHERMAN.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill amendatory of the act providing artificial limbs for soldiers. The act extends the provisions of the act to all officers above the grade of Captain.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, moved to amend by extending the provisions to all men in the army and navy regardless of rank. Adopted.

The bill was then passed.

GARRET DAVIS PROMISES A SPEECH.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, gave notice that to-morrow, or at some early day, he would call up his resolution directing the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment to inquire into the President's dereliction of duty, and would submit some remarks upon it.

EDUCATION AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to grant 2,000,000 acres of public land for educational purposes in the Territory of Columbia. Also, a bill to allow women to vote and hold office in the Territories of the United States.

ST. CLAIR FLATS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the bill for deepening St. Clair Flats Canal to sixteen feet. Also, the House bill to make Pittsburg, Penn., a port of entry and delivery.

MAILS TO AUSTRALIA.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported with amendments the bill authorizing the establishment of mail steam-ship service between the United States and Australia. It directs the Postmaster-General to contract with the United States, New-Zealand and Australian Mail Steam-ship line to make thirteen round trips per annum at a yearly compensation not exceeding $500,000, the steam-ships to be first-class American-built vessels of not less than 2,000 tons register each.

AMNESTY.

At 1 o'clock the Amnesty bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. SUMNER announced that he had considered the amendments proposed by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN yesterday, and had decided to accept them. The Amnesty bill was then laid aside informally.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, called up his resolution declaring the civil service reform scheme unconstitutional, and addressed the Senate upon it. He deeply regretted the recent Message of the President, announcing that he had adopted the rules recommended by the Civil Service Commission. He knew, however, that there had been a great deal of clamor lately in support of this scheme, which had made it seem that the people generally were in favor of it; and he supposed that the President had yielded to this clamor upon the principle stated in his inaugural address—that the best way to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law was to execute it faithfully. Some persons had expressed surprise at the President consenting to give up the patronage which his enemies said he was using for his own advantage; but the reason probably was that he knew he could afford to give his enemies many advantages, and yet defeat them. Nevertheless, he thought the President had done wrong in yielding to the clamor of the hour. The sober second thought of the people was always right, but their sudden impulses were often wrong, and ought to be resisted by their public servants. He knew that it sometimes happened that before the sober second thought came, a faithful public officer would find his head in the basket; and to a public officer—a Senator, for instance—with ambitions of re-election, there was a great temptation to yield to the pressure of the moment. But, as he was the only Senator who probably would not be re-elected if he wished it, there seems to be a special obligation resting upon him to act independently. As a part of this reform scheme, the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) had proposed a constitutional amendment rendering a President who has served one term ineligible for re-election. This would be treating Gen. GRANT more severely than JEFFERSON DAVIS, because, although the latter is disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, it is still within the power of Congress to remove his disabilities, while President GRANT would have no means of relief from his. [Laughter.] If the doctrine was true that one term of service was enough to demoralize a public officer, then the Senator from Massachusetts must be himself very thoroughly demoralized by this time, and being a man who sets principles above all personal considerations, he would of course take his hat and leave the Senate forever immediately upon the adoption of his amendment. [Laughter.] In politics, said Mr. CARPENTER, words are things, and civil service reform is a cunning catchword. The conclusion is, that whoever is not in favor of reform, must be in favor of abuses. But change is not necessarily reform, and there is a sure intuition which tells us that in a Government of such delicate structure as this of ours, it is better to bear the ills we have than to fly to others that we know not of. Mr. CARPENTER then discussed at some length the distribution of powers between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, and came to the conclusion that if the appointing power were taken away from the President, as it would be by this reform, his remaining powers would be no greater than that of a constable in Milwaukee, although the framers of the Constitution had deemed it indispensable that the Executive Department shall be endowed with such powers as would enable it to withstand the encroachments of the Legislative Department. He spoke of the manner in which the law authorizing the President to appoint the Civil Service Commission had been passed, engrafted upon an appropriation bill on the last night of the session, as a striking example of the evil effects of putting general legislation into appropriation bills, and said that this measure, if it had depended upon its own merits alone, would probably not have received the votes of twenty members. But it having been passed, the President had executed it, and the result was this Civil Service Commission, with its report and regulations.

Mr. CARPENTER here had the regulations read, and then criticised them in detail. His first criticism was that the most important officers in the civil service were to be wholly exempt from the operation of them. If a copying clerk in the Interior Department, or a candidate for the janitorship of a United States building, must pass an examination, he could not see why the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of State should not be examined also. By these regulations a copying clerk must be a citizen of the United States, but the head of the department need not be; a light-house keeper on the shore of Lake Michigan must be able to read and write the English language, but the Attorney-General of the United States would not be required to do either. [Laughter.] He also argued that there was a conflict between the ninth rule, which provides that any person becoming disqualified after long and faithful service, by bodily or mental infirmity, may be appointed to a place of less responsibility in the same Department, and the first rule, which provides that no person shall be admitted to any position in the civil service who shall not have furnished satisfactory evidence in regard to character, health, &c. These, he said, were minor defects in the civil service reform scheme. The great objections to it were, first, that it violated the Constitution by taking away from the President the discretion vested in him to select his appointees from the whole people, and limited him to the names of the persons referred to him by the Examining Board.

Second—That it set up for public servants the standard of education of the schools, to the exclusion from office of all who have not enjoyed the benefits of a liberal education, thus setting up an aristocratic Governmental class composed of the sons of the rich. In support of his position that the scheme was unconstitutional, he had read by the Clerk a portion of Attorney-General AKERMAN'S opinion given in August, 1871. Continuing his criticism he said that, according to these rules, the successful candidate for an appointment was to be chosen from the three persons passing the best examination; so that, although neither of the candidates should answer questions enough to show his competency, still the President must appoint the one who had done best or else disregard the examination altogether and fall back upon his own discretion, in which latter case what would become of civil service reform. Further, the candidates presenting themselves for examination, "after due public notice," would always be adventurers, or, at best, men of no rank or ability. Suppose a vacancy in the Collectorship of New-York, and an advertisement for candidates published by the Examining Board, did anybody suppose that such men as A. T. STEWART or HENRY G. STEBBINS or GEORGE OPDYKE would present themselves for examination? And if they did, would they not, probably, be beaten by the candidates who had just left school? This may be reform, said Mr. CARPENTER, but it will defeat any political party that adopts it; for it will excite the indignation and contempt and derision of the people of this country. It may be "reform," or whatever else its friends may choose to call it, but it certainly is not a constitutional or a wise mode of appointing the public officers of the United States. He said he would examine the regulations more in detail, but for the fact that he had been informed unofficially that the operation of them was suspended until better ones could be prepared. Turning from the rules to the report of the Commission, he said it was based upon a vicious leading idea—permanency of tenure for public servants. This idea had been advocated at the formation of the Government by those who favored a strong Government, but it had been rejected because it was seen to be anti-Republican. It was thought right that Judges should be made independent of the popular will, because the questions they had to decide depended upon legal principles, and the popular will had nothing to do with them. It was also right that officers of the army and navy should have a life tenure, because they had to be specially educated by the Government for their duties, but there was no parallel between these and civil service officers. The duties of the latter were generally prescribed by law, and were so simple that any intelligent man could soon master them, and he could have an opportunity to do so without detriment to the public service, but no law could prescribe how a ship should be handled in a storm or an army in battle, and therefore it was necessary to educate a class of men specially for these duties and give them a life tenure in order to secure their services. Another fallacious idea underlying the report was that party is the bane of this Government, and to labor for the success of a party ought to disqualify a man for public office. In all free countries there must be parties. The great Republican Party which has achieved such wonders in the last ten years found the public offices filled with its enemies when it came into power. According to the civil service reform doctrine it ought to have left those offices in the possession of the old occupants, but if it had done so how different would have been the history of those years. Mr. CARPENTER read an extract from the report of the Commission, charging that under the present system the appointing power is often "subjected to threats and the blandishments of personal solicitation," and said it was a base and malignant libel on the leading members of the Republican Party in Congress. He had been told by a high authority that only two persons had demanded appointments in terms that could be called insulting or disrespectful; that those two were high in the Legislative department of the Government, and that having had their applications refused on account of unfitness, the candidates in both cases being relations of the applicants, were now high champions of civil service reform. Recurring to the competitive examination system, he said he did not mean to decry learning. He thought that persons who had not the advantages of education in youth were more likely than others to appreciate its advantages fully, and he belonged to that class. Why, said he, if I were a candidate for the position of copying clerk in one of the departments, and should go before an Examining Board of a chemical turn of mind, I should certainly be rejected, although I write a fair hand, and can copy papers with great speed and accuracy. I know no more of chemistry than I know of the pearly gates and golden streets of heaven, [laughter,] and never expect to. I mean I never expect to know chemistry. I do expect to know more of the pearly gates and golden streets, for I understand that admittance there does not depend upon a competitive examination. [Laughter.] In conclusion, Mr. CARPENTER said there was a special reason why the scheme ought not to be adopted at this time. At the breaking out of the war patriotic fathers sent their sons to the army, while others less patriotic sent theirs to school, and now if this system were adopted the sons of the first class, who were fighting for their country while the others were cramming at school or college, would be excluded from public office because they did not know all about the fluctuations of the tides, or how near the moon comes to the earth, or the names of the four principal rivers that flow into the Caspian Sea. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, wished to say a few words on this subject, but not in behalf of the competitive examination system which the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. CARPENTER) said had been suspended, and against which, therefore, it was remarkable that he should have directed so much of his speech.

Mr. CARPENTER denied having said that the system was not to go into operation. What he had said was that the rules and regulations were to be revised so as to carry it into operation more effectually. In other words the Administration had merely let go to get a better hold. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL—I certainly hope that the civil service reform is not to be abandoned, but is to be pursued. But, having given the best attention I could to the Senator's remarks, I certainly understood them to be devoted almost entirely to the rules and regulations which, it is now said, will not work, and are to be changed. I shall take up no time in attempting to defend these rules or the system of competitive examination; but I am certainly in favor of civil service reform—a reform that shall save this Government from being plundered under a system which wants one-fourth of the entire revenue of the country, and it is sad to me to reflect that the Senator from Wisconsin now takes a position, not against the particular rules, but against the system which would correct it; that he stands up here in the face of an official document prepared by careful and considerate friends of the Administration, by its best friends, which states that one-fourth of your entire revenue—more than ninety million dollars—is wasted in consequence of the system the correction of which the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. CARPENTER) now opposed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio—What document is that?

Mr. TRUMBULL—It is the official statement made by this Civil Service Commission.

Mr. CARPENTER—I have no desire to become the special champion of that Board; but what they do say is that about one-quarter of the revenue is wasted, and they do not know how much of that is chargeable to the civil service.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Well, we will see what they say. I am willing to have it read, and the whole of it, unlike the Senator from Wisconsin, who had read the part of the opinion of the Attorney-General, given upon another question altogether, which sustains his argument, and left unread the conclusion, which condemned the whole of it. Mr. TRUMBULL here read from the report as follows: "It is not easy to complete in figures the exact economical difference between a good and a bad system of the civil service. It is necessarily a matter of inference and of comparison between the probable operation of a careless and careful method. But it is calculated by those who have made a careful study of all the facts, that one-fourth of the revenue of the United States is annually lost in the collection, and for a large part of that loss a system of the service which is fatally unsound may reasonably be held responsible."

Mr. SHERMAN—I wish to ask the Senator whether he knows that the whole expense of collecting the revenue internal and external is less than five per cent.

Mr. TRUMBULL—If the Senator from Ohio will devote his attention to the investigation now going on in New-York, I think he will find how a great deal of the revenue is lost.

Mr. SHERMAN—I will inform the Senator that I have not only given attention to that investigation, but I have joined in reporting a bill to which I hope to call the attention of the Senate in a few days, and which will entirely cure the abuses which have occurred at New-York.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I shall be very happy to concur with the Senator in the passage of the bill which is to correct all abuses. The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. CARPENTER) passed a high eulogium upon the character of the President, and at the same time informed us that the President had put these theories, as he calls them, into operation for the purpose of rendering them odious, in the expectation that the people will soon cry "enough." Sir, I think better of the Chief Magistrate of the United States than to suppose that under the authority given him to adopt rules and regulations for the reform of the civil service, he has adopted such rules as will bring civil service reform into contempt. Mr. TRUMBULL here controverted Mr. CARPENTER'S view as to the extent and importance of the President's powers under the Constitution. It was true, he said, that the appointing power belonged to the Executive, and the great evil was that members of the legislative department of the Government had gradually usurped the power and assumed to dictate appointments, and the great aim of civil service reform was to restore the Executive his constitutional power of appointment, instead of taking it away. Does the Senator from Wisconsin know that, although the Constitution and the law vest the appointing power in the Executive and in the heads of Departments, yet virtually that power is not exercised by them, but is controlled by Senators and Representatives in Congress?

Mr. CARPENTER—I know nothing about the patronage of Illinois, but as to that part of the patronage of Wisconsin of which I have any knowledge, I answer that I do not know that to be the fact.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Well, I cannot speak as to the rule in Wisconsin, but this report states that this is the general practice, and the President indorses this report, and sends it to Congress. The trouble is not in the want of scholarship of our public officers. It arises from the appointments being controlled by Congressmen, and I introduced a bill some time ago designed to correct that evil. This report is the work of gentlemen of high character, great industry, and laborious research, who have inquired into the evils that exist under the present system, and have set them forth here with great clearness and force. These are the evils, and, if they cannot be corrected by the competitive examination system, let us apply some other system, but let them certainly be corrected. This report comes to us indorsed by the President.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called the attention of Mr. TRUMBULL to the fact that the President could not be held responsible for all the statements of the report, as, in his message transmitting it, he said he was desirous of bringing the subject to the attention of Congress before the recess, and that he had not sufficiently examined the report to suggest the requisite legislation. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN expressed himself as at present advised favorable to some civil service reform.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Does the Senate believe that the President did not read this report?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—The President says he had not time to examine the report.

Mr. TRUMBULL—To examine it for what purpose? To suggest legislative action. But does the Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) impute to the President, even by implication, such ignorance as to send us an important report without having read it, or without knowing what statements were in it? The idea to me is inconceivable.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—I would not impute to the President any ignorance, neither would I impute to the Senator from Illinois any purpose to make the President appear in any different light before the people than that in which he puts himself.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Well, let us see what the President does say. He says: "I have not had time to examine the accompanying report sufficiently to suggest definite legislative action to insure the support which may be necessary in order to give a thorough trial to a policy long needed." As he says expressly that it is a policy long needed, he also says that he has not had time to examine the report so as to be able to suggest definite legislation, but, of course, he must have read it or he could not have said that it embodied a policy long needed. He had read it and understood it, and the report comes here indorsed as to its essential facts so far as they relate to the present mode of appointments by the President himself, who has been for nearly three years in a position to know what the present system is. Even the Senator from Wisconsin himself, indorsed the statements of this report when he said that two persons, high in the legislative departments of the Government, had insulted or threatened the President because he would not make certain appointments dictated by them. I wish the Senator had told us who they were that threatened the President, for then he would have given a still more striking illustration of the system which civil service reform is designed to correct. Mr. TRUMBULL, in conclusion, speaking of the use of Government patronage for party purposes, said: Now, I am free to say, and I will say it here and everywhere, if the Republican Party has not virtue enough to be sustained without using the patronage of the Government to hold it together, it deserves to go down. No party deserves to be sustained that cannot sustain itself without using the patronage of the Government as spoils to perpetuate its power. That is the very objection pointed out by the Civil Service Commission—that the patronage of the Government is being used for partisan purposes. Men take offices for the purpose of electing certain other individuals to office and keeping them there. It is an interference with the freedom of election. It is an interference with the rights of the people, and no party ought to be sustained that cannot be sustained by the unbiased votes of the people uninfluenced by party patronage. [Subdued applause in the galleries.]

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the only change made in the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Reform Commission was the adoption of an additional one, which he read, and then said: I voted for the proposition of the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) in reference to appointments to office. I believe that some good will yet come from this discussion of civil service reform, but I believe the abuses of the present system are grossly exaggerated. The expenses of our Government are less in proportion than those of any other in the world. The entire cost of collecting the revenue is less than five per cent.

Mr. SCHURZ—Does not the Senator know that it has appeared in an official report to Congress that the losses accruing to the Government from the running in of cargoes without paying duty, amount, and have amounted for many years, to from twelve million to twenty-five million dollars a year.

Mr. SHERMAN—I have examined that question. The great loss to our revenue is through passengers arriving at the port of New-York bringing in expensive goods in trunks; but that is the case in all other countries also, and it cannot be remedied by civil service reform or any other plan that has yet been devised. The amount of the losses from this source has been estimated at ten million dollars a year, and that, probably, is about three-fourths of the entire losses; but, as I have said, that cannot be avoided by any system yet devised. The only way to do it is to repeal the Customs laws.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I understood the Senator to say that he had reported a bill that would correct all the abuses at New-York.

Mr. SHERMAN said he meant only all the abuses brought to light by the Custom-house investigation in New-York. He then discussed some difficulties in the way of civil service reform, but said that he, for one, had made up his mind to give it a fair trial, and to vote for whatever might be necessary to do so.

Mr. MORTON—I do not desire to discuss at this time the merits of this system of civil service reform. So far as I am concerned, what the President proposes shall have a fair trial. The Senator from Ohio, (Mr. SHERMAN) has, in part, anticipated what I intended to say. I intended to challenge a statement made on the floor of the Senate this afternoon, and I believe read from the report of this Commission, to the effect that one-fourth of the entire revenue of the United States is annually lost in the collection. I desire to challenge that statement. I don't call in question the sincerity of the Board who make that statement, but I submit to the Senate and the country that they have been grossly imposed upon, and that so far from twenty-five per cent. of the revenue being lost in that way, no evidence has been found, or can be found, which will show that five per cent. has been lost in that way under this Administration.

Mr. EDMUNDS called Mr. MORTON'S attention to the fact that the Commissioners did not make that statement on their own authority, but merely said that it was so stated, and quoted the statement merely as a means of calling attention to the losses occurring in that way.

Mr. MORTON—I know that; but they mention the statement as if they believed it, and what I want to say is, that representations made to them and embodied by them in their report to the President, is a gross exaggeration which ought not to be allowed to go before the country without being challenged. If our present system results in the loss of twenty-five per cent. of the revenue, it is the worst in the world, and this statement does such gross injustice to the Administration that I think it ought to be met upon the threshold. Three-fourths of all that has been said during the last two years about the abuses of the civil service I believe to be the grossest exaggeration—the merest froth and suds; and while there are great evils in our system that ought to be remedied, I believe, as I have said here before, that our system is today, with all its faults, the best in the world. That our system has faults I have always said, and for one I am determined to sustain the President in this attempt to correct those faults and give it a fair trial. But, I still repeat it, I believe our system to be, with all its faults, the best in the world. It may have faults that others have not, but others have faults that ours has not, and they are enormous ones, and if any one will take trouble to read the history of the civil service of the great Governments of Europe, they will be forced to the conclusion that they have enormous faults that do not belong to our own Government. In conclusion, Mr. MORTON pointed out that Mr. TRUMBULL'S idea of the best way to reform the civil service differed from the plan of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. EDMUNDS announced that on Monday he would speak in reply to Mr. CARPENTER.

At 4 o'clock P. M., the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker, owing to the extreme illness of one of his children, vacated the chair and appointed Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Speaker *pro tem.*

A FORMIDABLE PRECEDENT.

A large number of Pension bills were reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions and passed.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, opposed one of these bills which allowed a widow who has been drawing a pension for nineteen years to receive fourteen years back pension, on the principle of the bill passed yesterday, making the pension commence from the death or discharge of the soldier. Mr. GARFIELD said that that bill, although only applied to pensioners of the late war, will take twenty millions out of the Treasury, and he commented upon the inattention of the House to these Pension bills.

The bill was passed by a vote of 109 to 65.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, setting forth the almost utter ruin of our shipping, and praying Congress to adopt measures for its restoration.

From JOHN F. SEYMOUR and many other dealers of earthen-ware, stating that under the Treasury and other regulations, a legislative duty of forty per cent. is increased practically to sixty per cent., and asking a reduction to twenty per cent., as before the war.

From Messrs. IVES, BEECHER & CO., and other importers and dealers in wines and liquors and rectifiers for a consolidation of all taxes imposed upon them, whereby they reason that the revenue can be increased over $5,000,000.

From the Society of Friends in their annual meeting, asking in all national disputes a reference to arbitration in lieu of the sword. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ELY, of New-York, presented a petition of 921 retail sugar-dealers of New-York City, asking to be relieved from the unjust enforcement of the Revenue laws.

THE PENSION BILL.

Mr. CLARKE, of New-York, from the same Committee, reported the pension bill, appropriating $30,480,000, which was made the special order for Thursday next.

A CONTESTED SEAT DISPOSED OF.

The Virginia contested election case of MCKENZIE against BRAXTON was called up, and the report that BRAXTON is entitled to his seat was adopted.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post-office Appropriation bill, which was made a special order for Wednesday next. The bill appropriates $28,225,750. The item for stamped envelopes provides that no envelopes furnished by the Government shall contain any lithograph, or engraving, or printing, except a printed request to return the letter to the writer. The items for steam-ship service are $500,000 for the China mail, $150,000 for the Brazilian mail, and $75,000 for the Sandwich Island service.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, adjourned.

Mayor Hall and the Union Club.

The following copy of a note, received by the Governing Committee of the Union Club at its first regular meeting in January, has been forwarded (we know not by whom) to our office:

NO. 13 WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET, Dec. 6, 1871.

To the President and Governing Committee of the Union Club:

GENTLEMEN: The Governing Committee last night, by its constitutional vote, denied the efforts of (what you must pardon me for characterizing as) a cabal to expel me. I learn this morning that every acquaintance whom I had upon the Committee voted for the denial. Thereby the minority which can protect a member against Club menace (in the same method whereby a minority can protect a Club against menace of unacceptable candidacy) have maintained my club position.

But, the discussions over my connection with recent public events which were had, as well within the Committee room as outside of it, and even in the partisan Press; and the chivalric zeal of my friends that was pitted against the harsh criticism of those who were not my friends; all evidence to me, that, however much I may personally value the pleasure of club association, or Union Club privileges (in company with the thousand members of "many minds who can't agree,") I ought not to continue (and in club history there is abundant and approved and honorable precedent for such a course) as a subject of discord in a club that is exclusively social, and not political. Its social amenities have been, and are likely to be for a long time, disturbed quite as much by the partisanship of my numerous friends among those thousand members, as by the undeserved criticisms of those with whom I have the honor of acquaintanceship.

Moreover, message has been sent to me that my adherents may be aggressively (and, as I fear, offensively) attacked in certain Press quarters so long as I remain. I owe it to them to make a sacrifice, and become contented to submit for a time to possible distortions of motives that my enemies will probably make.

Having been relieved by the action of the Committee from pressure of menace, I am free to act upon the foregoing reasons. I now, therefore, after ten years of membership, resign from the Union Club.

Without any rancorous feelings toward the strangers to me who have had, I admit, (but only,) *prima facie* pretexts for harsh attacks, believe me, very truly, your obedient servant,

A. OAKEY HALL.

MEMORANDA—DEC. 31.—The above was about to be sent when I learned on its day of date, from Recorder HACKETT, that a call had been started for a club-meeting about this matter. Of course, my self-respect withheld the note upon the new pressure. The Governing Committee, however, after granting a call, revoked it, and the above now leaves my custody. I beg to add that it would have been forwarded, although I had been constitutionally sustained by a general meeting, as I had been by the Committee. In either case the first submitted reasons became equally weighty.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
CANVAS TRAVELING-BAGS
IN GREAT VARIETY AT
LOW PRICES.
WALTHAM WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes. Best place in New-York to buy them is at MILLER & CO.'S, Union-square.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway, for stores, kitchens, halls, billiard-rooms, hotels, restaurants.

MARRIED.

HAZARD—CHEVALIER.—By Rev. John Hall, EGBERT HAZARD, C. E., to SARAH A. CHEVALIER.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

HINE—STRATTON.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. C. Keys, Mr. EDWARD HINE to Miss VENEY J. STRATTON, both of this City. No cards.

LEFFERTS—CRANE.—On Wednesday, 17 inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 231 2d-av., by Rev. Wm. H. Herckel, of St. Ann's Church, Morrissania, WILLIAM H. LEFFERTS to EDITH, daughter of John J. Crane.

LEHLBACH—BABCOCK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, Jersey City, by Rev. S. M. Rice, GUSTAV LEHLBACH to ANNA LYDIA, daughter of Paul Babcock, all of New-Jersey.

MILLER—WALDRON.—At Brooklyn, Jan. 17, by Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, D. D., WILLIAM DE WITT MILLER and GRACE S., daughter of Henry Waldron, all of that city.

DIED.

BARKALOW.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday morning, Jan. 18, 1872, WILLIAM D., infant son of Esther and John Swartwout Barkalow, in the 17th month of his age.

Funeral from his father's residence, No. 275 York-avenue, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. A horse-car will leave the corner of Broadway and Main-street, at 1¼ o'clock.

BUNKER.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday the 17th inst., ALBERT G. BUNKER, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives, friends and members of Montauk Lodge No. 286, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 332 Green-av., on Saturday, the 20th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAMERON.—In St. Paul, Minn., on the 11th inst., of consumption, WILLIAM A. CAMERON, aged 26 years 2 months and 11 days, son of the late Robert Cameron, of Brooklyn.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also the officers and members of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 1,048 Pacific-st.; Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 21, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

EGLESTON.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1872, JOHN EGLESTON, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, H. F. Egleston, south side Clarkson-st., Flatbush, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

MCCREA.—On Tuesday, the 16th inst., JANE, youngest daughter of the late James McCrea, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, Broadway, corner Vesey-st., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

MCWHORTER.—At Hoboken, Thursday, Jan. 18, ALEXANDER MCWHORTER, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, corner of Washington and 7th sts., Hoboken, on Saturday at 12 o'clock.

WILDER.—On Thursday, at 12 o'clock, LYDIA L., wife of M. W. Wilder, and daughter of A. L. and Imogene Batterson.

A dutiful daughter and devoted wife.

Funeral will take place from Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, (Rev. Thomas Armitage,) 46th-st., near 5th-av., Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Remains will be taken to Green Wood Cemetery.

OBITUARY.

Monday night, the 15th inst., at the residence of her son, Dr. John Polk, Abingdon, Harford County, Md., Mrs. REBECCA DAVIDGE departed this life, 87 years of age.

Mrs. Davidge, née Troup, was born in Queen Anne County, Eastern shore of Maryland, and was married to Josiah Polk, son of Judge William Polk, of Somerset County, Maryland; her descendants in this City from this marriage are Mrs. D. D. Field and Mrs. Eugene Pomeroy. Some years after the death of Mr. Polk she married Dr. John Beale Davidge, of Baltimore, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Maryland, and one of the most eminent physicians of his day. Mrs. Davidge was remarkable for great simplicity and dignity of presence. She was charity itself; no harsh or unjust sentiment could find place in her breast; she was graceful, sincere; she was kind and true. She enjoyed the consideration which such characters naturally inspire; her friends were numerous and devoted. Full of years and of Christian virtues, she has passed into that sleep from which the awakening is into everlasting life. Such reflections cannot fail to soothe the sense of bereavement.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

The First Volume of
TYERMAN'S WESLEY.
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE REV. JOHN WESLEY, M. A., Founder of the Methodists. By Rev. LUKE TYERMAN, Author of "The Life of Rev. Samuel Wesley." Portraits. 3 vols., Crown 8vo, cloth, $2 50 per vol. Vol. I just ready.

"Mr. Tyerman's work was fairly called for, both by the fact that no life of Wesley had been published for forty years, and because Southey's, the only one tolerably written as a literary performance, is the production of a writer who was not himself a member of the Society, who in few points of character resembled the subject of his memoir, and possessed no sources of information which were not already before the world. Mr. Tyerman is a Wesleyan minister, and his materials, both printed and in manuscript, have been accumulating for seventeen years. He has made most diligent use of them; and his history, in regard to its facts, is incomparably more full than any that preceded it."—*Saturday Review, London.*

"Mr. Tyerman's book is by far the most valuable life of Wesley. Its thoroughness, frankness, fearlessness, simplicity; bold, yet self-distrusting discrimination; its loving, yet not blind appreciation of the subject; its patient, painstaking, one would think exhaustive, collection of data and weighing of evidence; its gathering into a focus all the scattered rays of information about Wesley and his work; all this makes one profoundly grateful to Mr. Tyerman. The leading minds of other denominations will welcome this as distinctly the best life of Wesley ever issued; and Methodists will recognize the gracious wisdom of Providence in setting Mr. Tyerman apart for this work."—*City Road Magazine, London.*

II.

CHARACTER.
By SAMUEL SMILES,
Author of "Self-Help," "History of the Huguenots," "Life of the Stephensons," &c.
Uniform with "Self-Help."
12mo, cloth, $1 50.

"A charming volume. In a small compass is compressed so much sterling sense and good advice, culled from all sources, ingeniously woven into a continuous whole. It will be a standard work."—*John Bull.*

"It is, in design and execution, more like his 'Self-Help' than any of his other works. Mr. Smiles always writes pleasantly, but he writes best when he is telling anecdotes, and using them to enforce a moral that he is too wise to preach about, although he is not afraid to state it plainly. This is, perhaps, the principal charm even of his 'Lives of the Engineers,' and his 'Boulton and Watt.' By means of it 'Self-Help' at once became a standard book, and 'Character' is, in its way, quite as good as 'Self-Help.' It is a wonderful storehouse of anecdote and biographical illustrations."—*Examiner, London.*

III.

THE AMERICAN BARON.
A NOVEL.
By JAMES DE MILLE,
Author of "The Dodge Club," "Cord and Creese," "The Cryptogram," &c.
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.
8vo, paper, $1; cloth, $1 50.

"The American Baron," the latest and one of the most attractive novels by an author whose inventive faculties appear to be inexhaustible, belongs to the school of romantic sensationalism. It is full of surprises, adventures, freaks of wit and humor, relieved by occasional touches of pathos. It is as improbable and as interesting as a fairy story. The reader's attention is kept on a constant strain, and he follows the heroine's varying fortunes from page to page with a sort of fascination, protesting against the spell, and yet unable to break it, until the flighty young woman reaches the end of her adventures and happily marries the persevering and long-tried lover.

IV.

BLADE-O'-GRASS.
A NOVEL.
By B. L. FARJEON,
Author of "Joshua Marvel," &c.
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
8vo, Paper, 35 cents.

"Mr. Farjeon writes with much of that kindly spirit, and that love of all that is good and pure and holy and true, which were the characteristics of Dickens. * * * The story abounds with true pathos, but its great attraction to most readers will probably be the natural style in which it is written."—*Morning Post, London.*

"One of the most nobly written stories we have ever read. It is a poem in prose. * * * A wealth of vivid character-painting gives to it a vitality which renders it of absorbing interest. It is an idyl of town life that all should buy. It is impossible to read this tenderly-told tale without rising with a healthier heart and mind; and for writing us so timely a narrative Mr. Farjeon merits and heartily has our best thanks."—*London Illustrated Paper.*

V.

READING WITHOUT TEARS;
OR, A PLEASANT MODE OF LEARNING TO READ. By the author of "Peep of Day," "Streaks of Light," &c. Parts I. and II. complete in one volume. Profusely illustrated. Square 16mo, cloth, $1 25.

"An easy, simple, and pleasant book for the tiny scholars of the nursery-room. It contains a picture for every word of spelling capable of pictorial explanation. The reading-lessons have been carefully selected, being composed of the preceding spelling-lessons, by which means, together with the picture meanings, the words are easily impressed on the memory of a very young child."—*Athenæum, London.*

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS *will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.*

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY
OF
NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.
BY
NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:

"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."

NON PARTISAN.

FOR SALE BY NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

"NINTH REGIMENT QUICK-STEP," by D. L. DOWNING, with life-like portrait of the late Col. Fisk, 75c.; "Grand Duke Alexis Galop," HART, 40c.; "Mignon Waltz," KNIGHT, 40c.; "Lord Dundreary, Polka," TURNER, 40c.; "Dreaming, Still Dreaming," J. R. THOMAS, 50c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEETH EXTRACTED UNDER FRESH gas, and all dental operations performed in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms at our unequaled POPULAR DENTAL INSTITUTE, corner Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, opposite Association Hall and the Academy of Design.
DR. WAIT & SON.

KIDNEY AND URINARY COMPLAINTS are speedily and effectually relieved and cured by Dr. JULIHN'S HYDRASTIN COMPOUND. The invalid will not regret giving it a trial. Prepared by B. KEITH & CO., No. 41 Liberty-st., New-York. For sale by druggists everywhere.

$100.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 22; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR BANK AND INSURANCE company, and a suite of rooms for lawyers, in new building No. 21 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; improvements and location not excelled in New-York. Landlord on premises.

RUSSIAN BOOT-LEGS—PERFECTLY water-proof; do not draw the feet nor become soggy and rotten. For sale by JOHN W. WEIDMEYER, No. 68 Cliff-st., New-York.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.—WANTED—Lot or part of lot. Address, stating location, price and full particulars, R. H. W., Post-office Box No. 544, New-York.

GOLD WATCHES—WHOLESALE prices. Boys' silver watches, warranted, $12. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT will meet at Bleecker Building, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1872. By order, G. J. HUNTER, Chairman.
GEO. W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Jan. 19: Nos. 23, 23½, 24½, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Calendar same as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Nos.	Nos.
60—ThePe'ple vs.Gwynne	227—Hoover vs. Greenbaum.
68—Foster vs. The People.	228—Adams vs.The Mayor, &c.
76—United States vs. Fox.	229—Bliss et al. vs.Shwarts.
71—Byrnes vs. The People.	230—Clark vs. Purssell.
72—The People vs. Davis.	231—Brown vs. McKee.
218—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.	232—Brown vs. Stoughton, admx., &c.
219—Hagen vs. Bowery National Bank.	234—Hunt et al. vs. Cahn.
221—Levy vs Strauss.	235—Potts vs. The Norfolk & Petersburg R. R. Co.
223—Fredeman's National Bank vs. McFeley et al., ex'rs.	236—Lewenthal vs. The Mayor, &c.
224—Bernes vs. Bornes.	227—Nolan vs. The Hudson R. R. Co.
225—Morris vs. McCaffrey.	
226—Young et al. vs. Phœnix Ins. Co., of Brooklyn.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
725—Clapp vs. Ostrander.	2373—Grocers' Nat. Bank City of N. Y. vs. J. D. Parker.
1073—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.	2379—Pooley vs. Simpson.
1215—Hildreth vs.Shepard.	2497—Heerbin vs. Steinmetz.
1643—Moyers vs. Marcus.	2651—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Babcock.
1681—Rees vs. Schuphaffer.	2653—Same vs. Same.
1856—Basenski vs. Marks.	2654—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Suhring.
1936—Baker vs. Vail.	2655—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Sachmeyer.
1979—Lowe vs. Wagner.	2656—Same vs. Same.
2063—Griffin vs. Rhoner.	2657—Same vs. Same.
2313—Lowenstein vs. McGowen.	2658—Same vs. Same.
2369—Sherman vs. Clark.	2659—Same vs. Same.
2247—Hogan vs. Jones.	2165—Shepard vs. Weiss.
2305—O'Brien vs. Russell.	
2315—Booth vs. Schher.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
901—Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co. of N. Y.	585—Klein vs. Badenhoff.
903—Ettinger vs. North America Ins. Co.	979—Brown vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship Co.
905—Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co.	805—Readeva Waterhouse
907—Ettinger vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.	1283—Townsend vs. Burr.
909—Ettinger vs. Williamsburg City Ins. Co.	1293—Schuster vs. Bache.
911—Ettinger vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	797—Waterbach vs. Koehler.
	1377—Waterbach vs. Scheurman.

Added Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1401—Uecleson vs. Sargent.	1415—DeWitt vs. Lambard.
1403—Knopp vs.Kammerer	1421—Eno vs. Brown.
1409—Megibleu vs. Morrison.	1425—Brown vs. Wells.
1411—Hope vs. Smith.	1427—Lederer vs. Chanfield.
1413—Claussen vs. Seaman.	

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1008—Ely vs. O'Brien.	798—Mehrback vs. Jardine.
904—Ettinger vs. Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co.	760—Andrews vs.O'Brien.
906—Mitchell vs. Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.	832—Ledwick vs. McKim.
908—Ettinger vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.	885—Mitchell vs. West.
910—Ettinger vs. Washington Fire Ins. Co.	950—Wright vs.Lycoming Fire Ins. Co.
1038—Corprew vs. Kimelstel.	938—Powell vs. Berne.
	1170—McQueen vs. Secondav. Railroad Co.
	848—Tallcott vs.Beddings.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
— —Ferrin vs. Dillon.	7782—World Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Stein.
1423—Behrens vs.Bowling.	7793—Andrews vs. Nicholson.
1440—Cullen vs. Leopold.	7794—Sheal vs. Gaddis.
1528—Clinton vs. Becker.	7795—World Mutual Life Ins. vs. Purdue.
1617—Walton vs.Sherwood.	7796—Birch vs. Hatfield.
1785—Herman vs. Waiters.	7798—Adams vs. Sell.
1787—Hildersheim vs. Phipps.	
1788—Duncan vs. Herman.	
1791—Leach vs. Werbese.	

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1367—Schoveling vs. Messin.	7806—Stein vs. Hiltman.
1759—Zuns vs. Howland.	7807—Ers vs. Stevens.
1799—Stuart vs. Pickney.	7808—Parker vs. Makenzie.
1797—Edgerton vs. Miller.	7809—Untermeyer vs.Trimby.
1800—Orth vs. Rowland.	7810—Brasinski vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Co.
1801—Frielding vs. Shears.	
1802—Feibel vs. Fevser.	
1763—Sterling vs. Gannon.	
1806—Van Orden vs. Holmes.	7811—Butkey vs.New-York Gas-light Co.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1406—Flate vs. Dahlman.	8052—McDonald vs. Bulger.
1972—Bellows vs. Perry.	8413—Browne vs. McDonald.
1972—Wagner vs. Weber.	8623—Nanes vs.Schweiker.
1417—James vs. Byron.	
1485—Whitney vs. Becker.	
1951—Galvin vs. Hagerty.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Charles King, Thos. Brown and John O'Connor; robbery.	8—The People vs. August Ellermann; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Charles Kane: felonious assault and battery.	9—The People vs. John H. Prior; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Henry Aymor; felonious assault and battery.	10—The People vs. John Barrett; larceny from person.
4—The People vs. Daniel Moloney; burglary.	11—The People vs. Thomas Allen, John Lyons and James McKenna; larceny from person.
5—The People vs. Samuel Scheibe; grand larceny.	12—The People vs. David Vantine and George Baxter; assault and battery.
6—The People vs. James Murphy; grand larceny.	
7—The People vs. John Sheridan; grand larceny.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6—Anthracite Ins. Co., of Philadelphia vs. Steam-tug *Niagara.*	64—Lamothe vs. Bark *Orma.*
8—Neafie vs. Steamer *J. A. Wright.*	65—Crandall vs. Manhattan Gas Co.
62—Kemmeistiel vs. Schr. *Defiance.*	68—De Puju vs. Peet.
	67—The United States vs. Steam-ship *Holmdel.*

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 18.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Percy *vs.* Bowne; motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Anderson *vs.* Hill; motion denied.

Schenck *vs* Romain; order granted.

Bosse *vs.* the Mutual Life Insurance Company; order granted.

Sessluman *vs.* Lang; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 18.

By Judge Loew.

New-York Life Insurance Company *vs.* Alger; see memorandum for counsel.

Murphy *vs.* Carpenter; motion to continue injunction granted.

By Judge Larremore.

Stuyvesant *vs.* Fausel; see memorandum for counsel.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 478—*Hosea Stout* vs. *People of the United States in the Territory of Utah.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—Stout was arrested by the Marshal of the Territory in October last, under the authority of a warrant issued from the District Court of the Third District, purporting to be based upon an indictment found by a Grand Jury of the Territory, charging him with the crime of murder, committed in 1857. The Grand Jury by whom the indictment was found, was composed of twenty-two men, selected by the Marshal in obedience to an open *venire* issued by order of the Court. There was in force at that time a law of the Territory on the subject of the selection of jurors, grand and petit, providing that lists shall be made out in the several counties by boards of county officers at stated periods, and that the names of persons to constitute jury panels shall, as required, be selected from these lists by lot. In the procurement of the panel by which this indictment was found, it is charged that the provisions of this law were intentionally disregarded, and the selection was made from the inhabitants of the Territory, at the discretion of the Marshal.

The accused, upon his arrest, was advised that the proceedings were illegal and the indictment and warrant were invalid, and applied to the Supreme Court of the Territory for a writ of habeas corpus, and in the application stated the above facts. The Court refused the application, basing its refusal upon the ground that the Grand Jury had been properly constituted under the act of Congress providing that in the discretion of the Court the *venire* shall issue to the United States Marshal, and holding that the law of the Territory prescribing a mode, and directing that the *venire* shall be issued by the clerk, and to a Territorial Marshal, are not binding upon the District Courts of the Territory. It is here contended that by the organic act, which is, in fact, the Constitution of the Territory, the legislative power of the Territory is extended to the procuring of the panels of jurors by the following clause: "That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act." The law called in question, it is urged, is therefore valid and binding upon the Courts, for it cannot be said to be inconsistent with the Constitution or any of the provisions of the act.

C. Hillyer for plaintiff in error; Attorney-General Williams and Assistant Attorney-General Hill for the Government.

No. 254—*County of Pendleton, Kentucky, vs. Amy.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Kentucky.—The declaration in this cause was founded upon bonds and coupons issued by the County, in payment of a subscription to the capital stock of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company. A demurrer was interposed, showing that Amy was not the owner, holder or bearer of the coupons; that he was a citizen of Kentucky, and therefore could not maintain an action against a county of this State in the Federal Court; that there was no authority conferred by law upon the County Court of Pendleton County to make the bonds and coupons, nor to subscribe the stock for which they were issued, and that certain officers of the Court were therefore without authority to act, and that the whole proceeding was void.

The plea was overruled and the case comes here, where the same points are further argued.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The most important transaction effected at the Exchange yesterday, Jan. 18, was the sale made by WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, of the premises known as No. 42 West Thirty-seventh-street, embracing a four-story English basement (five stories in rear) brown-stone house, 20 by 60, with lot same front by one-half the block in depth. The property was purchased by Mr. GEO. R. SCHIEFFELIN for $29,250. The price realized was a good one, and the auctioneers deserve credit for the result achieved. In addition to the above, BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of E. S. CALDWELL, Esq., referee, sold a two-story and attic brick house (brown-stone trimmings) and lot, the latter 18.9 by 100.11, located on the north side of East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 337 feet 6 inches west of Third-avenue. The property was sold subject to a mortgage of $3,000, with interest from July 1, and brought over and above this sum $8,675, making, with cost of suit, the total price realized, about $9,000—a fair figure. No other sales were made, the legal auctions expected to occur being adjourned as follows: Sale of house and lot on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, adjourned until the 25th inst., and sale of house and lot on Twenty third-street, near Fourth-avenue, adjourned until Feb. 3. For today at the Exchange, the following legal sales of City real estate are announced to take place. By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, sale of a house and lot on One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, west of Sixth-avenue, and by JAMES M. MILLER of property on Delancey near Pitt-street. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will also offer for sale at public auction two brick houses and lots known as Nos. 454 and 456 Smith-street, Brooklyn, between Huntington and Nelson streets.

In regard to property offered at private sale, the notices in our business columns are daily increasing in number and importance, and investors will consult their interest by referring to the same before perfecting their contracts. In this connection special attention is called to the City real estate offered for sale by WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth-street, by W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, by HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 Sixth-avenue, by RIKER, HESSE & Co., No. 64 West Thirty-third-street, by FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, by A. LANE, No. 219 East Tenth-street, by LYNCH & CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, by A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-street, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 9 Pine-street, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., No. 7 Pine-street, and by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No 11 Pine-street. The list of country property, as advertised, is also of interest to those seeking an investment of this character.

At private sale, CLARKE & ABBOTT, real estate brokers, No. 202 Broadway, report having consummated the following transactions since Jan. 1: Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, (15 by 50 by 80.) No. 132 East Seventy-first-street, sold for $21,000; farm of 190 acres, at Southford, Conn., the homestead of JOHN C. WOORSTER, sold for $30,000; farm of 160 acres, in Angelica, Allegany County, this State, sold for $15,000, and 2,400 acres of land, located in Appling County, Georgia, sold for $30,000.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Jan. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By Winans, Sands & Garrettson.

4-story (5 stories in rear) English-basement brown-stone h. and l., No. 42 West-37th-st., s.s., between 5th and 6th aves., house 20x60, lot 20x98.9 ..... $29,250

By Benjamin P. Fairchild.

2-story and attic brick h. and l., n. s. 114th-st., 337.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 18.9x100.11 ..... $9,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

1872.

WARD & OGDEN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, UNION-SQUARE, respectfully inform their friends and the public that their

SPRING LIST OF HOUSES

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED VALUATIONS

is now ready, embracing 400 houses in choice localities, ranging in price from $6,000 to $200,000, to which they invite your early attention.

N. B.—We give special attention to the charge of LEASING, RENTING and APPRAISING of City and country property, and to the MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES for parties resident or those contemplating leaving the City.

OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES,

NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge. Rents collected and returns promptly made. References of the highest character given when required.

FOR SALE—THE LOT OF LAND, WITH the four-story building thereon, on Park-place, between Broadway and Church-st., and near the new Post-office. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-class five-story English-basement brown-stone house, situated on 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY, HIGH BASEment, sub-cellar brick house on 53d-st., 110 feet east of 1st-av. Price, $8,000, half cash. Inquire of Col. L. HART & SON, Real Estate Agents, Yorkville.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULars of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON 5TH-AV., vicinity of 49th-st., elegant full width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

NINETEENTH-ST., NOT FAR FROM Broadway, a handsome full-sized brown-stone house for sale, in complete order and very desirable. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

NEAR 5TH-AV.—48TH-ST., FOUR-STORY modern frescoed, high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 25x55, and bay-window, extension lot 100 feet; $46,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brown-stone front in 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; rented for $1,700; price, $14,500. Apply at Nos. 336 and 338 West 27th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 49TH-ST.—A FULL-sized and most costly-finished dwelling, of new and superb design, with or without the elegant furniture, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY—AND BUILDINGS to lease. Apply at Foundry, Kent-av. and Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large, first-class three-story corner house, on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STARINS, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY OF thirty-two acres and good house at Montclair, Bloomfield, N. J.; is near line of Midland Railroad. It can be bought on easy terms and at a reasonable and investing price. Apply to SAMUEL W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

1,000 ACRES OF THE FINEST HEAVY ship-timber land in Georgia, near railroad and ocean, free and clear, and title perfect, to exchange for near-by real estate, leasehold property or farm. CLARKE & ABBOTT, No. 202 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 343 Broadway. 5 to 11; or change, corner Main and Cone sts.

IRON ORE MINE FOR SALE IN MORRIS County, N. J., near Dover, in active operation; also, several very desirable farms near Morristown. CONDICT & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO RENT, COUNtry-seats, houses and cottages, from $300 to $1,000 per year. For sale—Cottages, from $3,000 to $5,000; houses, from $6,000 to $12,000; country-seats, from $7,500 to $35,000; convenient to depot; on very easy terms. For particulars inquire of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, or GEORGE A. MARSH, opposite depot.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st, Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE—IN 34TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., a small furnished house to a small family without children; owner (a gentleman of high standing) might retain one floor; house completely and handsomely furnished, and has never been let; no boarding-house keepers need apply. Address Box No. 4,238 Post-office.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, AT Orange, N. J., one of the most charming places out of New-York; house fourteen rooms, modern improvements; fine stable and three acres ground in excellent order. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lease may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, Office No. 18, No. 54 Wall-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—A CORNER HOUSE, DESIRAble located, on South Washington-square; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR

Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,

IN BUILDINGS

Nos. 38, 39, 40, 49, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY.

Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.

Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 31, 33 BROAD-ST.

Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ALL NEAR WALL-ST.

And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,

Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY BUILding and lot No. 9 Great Jones-st.; house 25x60. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC high stoop house, twenty feet front, between Lexington and 7th avs., Washington-square and 40th-st., unfurnished, price not to exceed $20,000 cash. Apply to WM. L. WHITTEMORE, 12 Pine-st., Room 1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE-story high-stoop house, between 5th and 7th avs., 12th and 25th sts. Address, stating price, to P. R., Box No. 114 New-York *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NO. 594 BROADWAY AND NO. 124 CROSBY-ST., KNOWN AS THE "HELMBOLD STORE," TO CLOSE AN INTEREST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the following-described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY—The lot of land, together with the four-story brown-stone front and brick stores thereon, situate on the easterly side of Broadway, 27.7 feet north of Prince-st., running through to and fronting on Crosby-st., and known as the "Helmbold Store," being No. 594 Broadway, and No. 124 Crosby-st., being 31 feet on Broadway, 28.3 on Crosby-st., by 199 feet 9 inches in depth.

VOSE & MCDANIEL, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., } Attorneys.
GOODRICH & WHEELER, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., }

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON BROADWAY, BEING PART OF THE DYCKMAN TRACT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BROADWAY—Two lots, situate on the east side of Broadway, between Dyckman and Academy sts.

GOV. WASHBURN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, His Portrait, Character and Biography; J. D. Reymert, the Scandinavian Lawyer; Joshua Watson, the Zealous Churchman; Cathedral Music; Harvey Prindle Keet, LL.D., his Recent Birthday Party; To the Front, a Poem. In February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

1872.

WARD & OGDEN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, UNION-SQUARE, respectfully inform their friends and the public that their

SPRING LIST OF HOUSES

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED VALUATIONS

is now ready, embracing 400 houses in choice localities, ranging in price from $6,000 to $200,000, to which they invite your early attention.

N. B.—We give special attention to the charge of LEASING, RENTING and APPRAISING of City and country property, and to the MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES for parties resident or those contemplating leaving the City.

OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES,

NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge. Rents collected and returns promptly made. References of the highest character given when required.

FOR SALE—THE LOT OF LAND, WITH the four-story building thereon, on Park-place, between Broadway and Church-st., and near the new Post-office. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-class five-story English-basement brown-stone house, situated on 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY, HIGH BASEment, sub-cellar brick house on 53d-st., 110 feet east of 1st-av. Price, $8,000, half cash. Inquire of Col. L. HART & SON, Real Estate Agents, Yorkville.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULars of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON 5TH-AV., vicinity of 49th-st., elegant full width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

NINETEENTH-ST., NOT FAR FROM Broadway, a handsome full-sized brown-stone house for sale, in complete order and very desirable. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

NEAR 5TH-AV.—48TH-ST., FOUR-STORY modern frescoed, high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 25x55, and bay-window, extension lot 100 feet; $46,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brown-stone front in 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; rented for $1,700; price, $14,500. Apply at Nos. 336 and 338 West 27th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 49TH-ST.—A FULL-sized and most costly-finished dwelling, of new and superb design, with or without the elegant furniture, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY—AND BUILDINGS to lease. Apply at Foundry, Kent-av. and Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large, first-class three-story corner house, on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STARINS, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY OF thirty-two acres and good house at Montclair, Bloomfield, N. J.; is near line of Midland Railroad. It can be bought on easy terms and at a reasonable and investing price. Apply to SAMUEL W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

1,000 ACRES OF THE FINEST HEAVY ship-timber land in Georgia, near railroad and ocean, free and clear, and title perfect, to exchange for near-by real estate, leasehold property or farm. CLARKE & ABBOTT, No. 202 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 343 Broadway. 5 to 11; or change, corner Main and Cone sts.

IRON ORE MINE FOR SALE IN MORRIS County, N. J., near Dover, in active operation; also, several very desirable farms near Morristown. CONDICT & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO RENT, COUNtry-seats, houses and cottages, from $300 to $1,000 per year. For sale—Cottages, from $3,000 to $5,000; houses, from $6,000 to $12,000; country-seats, from $7,500 to $35,000; convenient to depot; on very easy terms. For particulars inquire of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, or GEORGE A. MARSH, opposite depot.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st, Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE—IN 34TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., a small furnished house to a small family without children; owner (a gentleman of high standing) might retain one floor; house completely and handsomely furnished, and has never been let; no boarding-house keepers need apply. Address Box No. 4,238 Post-office.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, AT Orange, N. J., one of the most charming places out of New-York; house fourteen rooms, modern improvements; fine stable and three acres ground in excellent order. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lease may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, Office No. 18, No. 54 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NO. 594 BROADWAY AND NO. 124 CROSBY-ST., KNOWN AS THE "HELMBOLD STORE," TO CLOSE AN INTEREST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the following-described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY—The lot of land, together with the four-story brown-stone front and brick stores thereon, situate on the easterly side of Broadway, 277.7 feet north of Prince-st., running through to and fronting on Crosby-st., and known as the "Helmbold Store," being No. 594 Broadway, and No. 124 Crosby-st., being 31 feet on Broadway, 28.3 on Crosby-st., by 199 feet 9 inches in depth.

VOSE & MCDANIEL, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., } Attorneys.
GOODRICH & WHEELER, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., }

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON BROADWAY, BEING PART OF THE DYCKMAN TRACT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BROADWAY—Two lots, situate on the east side of Broadway, between Dyckman and Academy sts.

GOV. WASHBURN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, His Portrait, Character and Biography; J. D. Reymert, the Scandinavian Lawyer; Joshua Watson, the Zealous Churchman; Cathedral Music; Harvey Prindle Keet, LL.D., his Recent Birthday Party; To the Front, a Poem. In February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

FINANCIAL.

ALL TAXES PAID.

We think very highly of, and recommend to all classes of Investors,

The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July in New-York. Road finished and running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; mortgage positively limited to one million dollars; road already employed to its utmost capacity, and earning more than its mortgage interest and all expenses.

For sale, at **95** and interest, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. **12** PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. **3,087.**

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DORFLINGER GLASS COMPANY.

Amount of capital stock issued in payment of personal property used by the Company..... $200,000 00
Additional assets of the Company..... 57,140 11

Total amount of indebtedness of the Company on the 31st of December, 1871, does not exceed.. $39,708 97

In witness whereof, the President and Trustees have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 16th day of January, 1872.

C. DORFLINGER, President and Trustee,
N. S. BAILEY, Trustee,
J. B. DOBELMAN, Trustee.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: WILLIAM RICHTER, being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary pro tem. of said Dorflinger Glass Company, above named, and that the foregoing report is true to his best knowledge and belief.

WM. RICHTER, Secretary pro tem.

Sworn to before me, this 18th day of January, 1872.

EDMUND M. PLUM, Notary Public, New-York City.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - **$1,000,000**

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU-ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

CONNECTIONS WANTED IN CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

$31,500 COLESVILLE, BROOME County, Seven per cent. Bonds.

4,500 Maryland, Otsego County, Seven per cent. Bonds.

3,100 Milford, Otsego County, Seven per cent. Bonds.

500 Bainbridge, Chenango County, Seven per cent. Bonds, issued in aid of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

16,000 Ithica Town Bonds, issued to Ithica and Athens Railroad Company.

80,000 Town of Lansing, issued to Cayuga Lake Railroad Company.

For sale by WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.

UTLEY & BOWEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 4 Wall-st.

Investment securities a specialty. State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

MONEY TO LOAN IN VARIOUS SUMS, without bonus, on unimproved City property, where applications are made direct by principals. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED—FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH COMPANY stock, by W. C. NOYES, 4 and 6 Pine-st.

GREAT CRIMINALS, WHO AND WHAT They Are; Money, How to Pay the National Debt; A Marvellous Conjurer; with much other useful and entertaining matter, in February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents. Newsmen have it.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE

NEW-YORK SECURITY

ON THE MARKET.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.

AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of

340 Miles Are in Operation,

and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC..........Jan. 20, 1½ P. M.
OCEANIC..........Feb. 17.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 30.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Jan. 20.
Saturday, Jan. 6.	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Feb. 3.
Saturday, Jan. 20.	EUROPA.	Saturday, Feb. 10.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE.........DANRE......Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE....Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Mar. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

JAVA..........Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA..........Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
CHINA..........Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
ABYSSINIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

HECLA..........Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
SIBERIA..........Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
TRIPOLI..........Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA..........Saturday, Feb. 15, '72
BATAVIA..........Saturday, Feb. 17, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY..........Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN..........Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 28, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 27.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Feb. 3.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 18.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. —.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Steam-ship RISING STAR will sail at 10 A. M. FRIDAY, 19th inst., for Aspinwall, via Jamaica.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........Jan. 23
ERIE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH..........Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....March 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Jan. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 1.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Feb. 8.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)...Sat., Feb. 3
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,), Wed., Feb. 21

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

These ships are the only ones authorized to give through bills of lading and passenger tickets. Shipments by other steamers will be charged local rates from Savannah.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

BLACK STAR LINE,

From Pier No. 13 North River, every SATURDAY.

The Steam-ships

MONTGOMERY leaves JAN. 20, at 3 P. M.,
HUNTSVILLE leaves JAN. 27, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st., corner Cedar-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

THROUGH BILLS LADING AND THROUGH RATES TO ALL POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH CENTRAL RAILROAD AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER LIZZIE BAKER will leave Padelford's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA., FERNANDINA, AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA. connecting at Jacksonville with BROCK'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.

RETURNING, will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.

For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent, Savannah, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, operating and dress-making; would go as ladies' maid, or take care of an invalid lady; will assist in chamber-work; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as nurse in a private family; capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth, and bringing it up on the bottle; best City reference. Apply at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD English lady's maid; cuts, fits and makes dresses, sews on the machine; has good City references; dresses hair well. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

S. & E. V. ODELL

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.

NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A young woman; very respectable; can do French and English cooking, meats, game, bone, lard, soups of all kinds, pastry, cream, jellies, side-dishes; excellent baker, &c.; country or City. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; no objection to some washing and ironing in a private family; three and a half years' best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and to do sewing, or chamber-maid and nurse, or make herself generally useful; experienced nurse and plain sewer; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; very respectable and good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman as cook; understands her business; City or country; private or public; City reference. Call at No. 302 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French cook, where a kitchen-maid is to be had; good City references. Inquire at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD kitchen-maid, where there is a first-class cook, or no objections to a man-cook. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; good City references. Address A. P., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; has no objection to some washing and ironing in a private family, if required; three and a half years' best City references from last ace. Call for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook and do part of the washing in a small private family; good plain cook and good bread and biscuit baker; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 327 East 36th-st., near 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds family cooking; has no objections to the country; has five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and does embroidery; best City references. Apply at No. 152 East 44th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress or to do chamber-work. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 30 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress by a competent girl; City or country; best references. Call or address No. 217 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet-nurse; lost her baby, one week old; the best of reference given and required. Call for two days at No. 447 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable girl as first cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has three years and a half references. Call at No. 330 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference if required. Call or address for two days at No. 316 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do light house-work; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 318 East 36th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent references. Apply at 68 West 43d-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION IN a small family to do general house-work; has good references. Call at No. 451 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW woman, washing at home. Call at or address No. 404 East 14th-st., J. R., care of house-keeper.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; best City references. Call at 110 West 19th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent colored girl as chamber-maid and waitress or to take care of children. Call at No. 13 Minetta-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman; trustworthy, sober young man, who thoroughly understands driving in City or country; perfectly understands the care of horses and carriages; understands gardening, the care of furnace, can milk, and will make himself useful. Address ABNER, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUations, the man as coachman and to make himself generally useful; the wife as cook or chamber-maid; town or country; recently arrived from London. Address for two days A. P., No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man lately landed from England, as groom and footman; understands his business in all its branches as coachman; no objections to the country; will be found willing and obliging in any capacity. Address E. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as coachman, or coachman and groom, in a private family; no objection to the country; is honest, sober and a good driver, with recommendations in New-York and Brooklyn. Call or address W. S., No. 4 West 44th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English butler; best of reference from a city; will not accept but where a second or parlor maid is kept. To be seen at French Office, 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a single man; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can milk, and will be found generally useful about a gentleman's place; country preferred. Address T. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent young man, single and a Protestant; has lived with first-class families; has first-class City references. Address COACHMAN, No. 629 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERican, 45 years old, to take care of an invalid, day or night watchman, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful to his employer. Address W. A. FREEMAN, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young colored man, as coachman and groom, or as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; can give first-class references. Call at 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter, single, in a private family; best City references. Call or address 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Call at Mr. R. CAMPBELL'S saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., from 10 to 11 o'clock.

FOR A GOOD CHINESE WAITER apply to EMANUEL SHULTZ, Missionary, Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER and valet by a young man; Protestant; two years with the Governor-General of Canada; an excellent character. Address H. CODEY, at Mrs. Williamson's, No. 95 8th-st.

EXPRESSION, ITS ANATOMY AND Philosophy; Form of the Head and Face; Grades of Intelligence; illustrated with ten engravings. Conjugal Psychology; Follow Your Nose; The Poor Children of New-York, How to Help Them. In February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN a wholesale or retail hardware store; has had seven years' experience in the business; can give good City reference from last employer. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR THE State of New-Jersey for the best-selling shuttle sewing-machine in the market; great inducements offered to the right party. Address or call upon L. K. BAKER, at office of D. A. Newton & Co., No. 20 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private family, as waitress and chamber-maid; must be obliging and thoroughly competent. Apply two days at 11 East 32d-st., between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—ONE AS COOK, the other as laundress. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 117 East 35th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and over, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, 1872, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 22.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after Jan. 21.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

Bank, Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, *A National Savings Bank.* No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK

No. 23 Abingdon-square, No. 8 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after Jan. 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
T. McLELLAND, President.
EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, } Vice-Presidents.
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,420,313 96. TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Interest at rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Jan. 20.
N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JANUARY, will be paid on and after JAN. 20.

ALL MONEY deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INTEREST.—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1871, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account and draw interest as a new deposit. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 15, 1872.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av., is one of the best banks in the City. The usual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. will be paid Jan. 15. Deposits made previous to Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1, 1872.
JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets, $2,670,388 41. Surplus, $201,822 96.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

MR. IVES' STATUARY, NO. 229 5TH-AV.

SALE OF MARBLE STATUARY—Comprising BUSTS, GROUPS, &c., by the celebrated sculptor, Mr. C. B. IVES, (Rome.) Now on exhibition, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 8 to 10 P. M., at No. 229 5th-av., second floor. To be sold by auction THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock, at the above rooms. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

IN THE MATTER OF ADOLPH BAROUN and BERNARD SPIEGEL, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 13th day of January, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at No. 218 8th-av. and No. 271 8th-av., by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at 11 A. M., on the 26th of January, 1872, the personal property of the bankrupts, consisting of a stock of boots and shoes, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872. United States Marshal.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CARriage or brougham horses in the City; price, $1,000; he is a beautiful dapple-gray, 16¼ hands high, very showy, sound and kind; has not a fault or blemish; the owner, a responsible business man, will send him to any gentleman's stable on trial for a week. Address MESSENGER, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—PAIR BLACK FAMILY horses, coupé and harness, used about a year; sold as owner has gone to Europe; to be seen at stable, No. 128 West 18th-st., before 1 or after 4. Apply to Mr. HALL, No. 187 Madison-av., at 9 A. M. or 6 P. M.

A.—HORSES CLIPPED WITH NEATness and dispatch by WALKER & FOSTER, No. 572 7th-av., junction of Broadway. The Dexter Machine for sale; price $8; sent C. O. D.

A HORSE, COUPE AND HARNESS TO be sold cheap, as the owner is leaving the City. Apply at private stable, No. 45 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ROBES, BUFfalo, black and grizzly bear, white and gray fox, brown, gray blankets, horse-blankets, plush robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

HANDSOME CIRCULAR FRONT coupé, with pole and shafts, nearly new, used by a private family. Apply at private stable, No. 47 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH four-wheel dog-cart, reversible seat; as good as new. Apply at stable, No. 145 East 35th-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, ROBES AND SLEIGH-BELLS, in large variety, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., WEST, NO. 318, an elegant room, second floor front, large closets, and two rooms fourth floor; house, table and attendance strictly first-class. Terms moderate to good parties.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 23th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or single, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT and bed-room on first floor in a respectable house to let, where a few gentlemen can be accommodated without board. Apply at 327 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

FOURTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 327. —A family with a few select boarders have a large room on third floor, suitable for two gentlemen; also hall-room; house first class, and excellent board.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NO. 107., near 6th-av., second floor, to let, whole or part; very convenient and nicely furnished; private table if preferred; references exchanged.

NO. 40 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife; single rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged; day boarders accommodated.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE Fifth-avenue Hotel; elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—TWO BRIGHT, cheerful rooms, connecting, second floor front; liberal table, with comforts of a refined and quiet home. References exchanged.

NO. 158 WEST 24TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished rooms, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements; terms reasonable to permanent parties.

NO. 18 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—New and magnificently-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for families and single gentlemen; table as desired.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 250 WEST 14TH-ST.—TWO COMmunicating rooms, singly or en suite, with first-class board; also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite or single, from $4 to $30 per week.

A LARGE, PLEASANT, COMFORTAbly-furnished front room with good liberal board, $8; one for married couple, $14; brown-stone house, every convenience, genteel neighborhood. 43 7th-av.

NO. 14 WEST 27TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board; references exchanged.

$7—$9.—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or double, with or without board. References exchanged. No. 152 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

NO. 116 WEST 14TH-ST.—ROOMS FOR single gentlemen, with board; table unexceptionable, and house and location first-class.

NO. 325 WEST 23D-ST.—LARGE HANDsom room to let, with board, on second-floor; terms moderate.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, 221 West 16th-st.; fire and gas; remarkably cheap; reference required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164.—NEWLY-FURnished rooms, en suite, with private table; also single rooms. Baths on each floor. References.

NO. 302 2D-AV., FIRST DOOR ABOVE Stuyvesant-square; handsomely-furnished front rooms on third floor to let with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen without board, in the first-class house, No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison-square.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; terms moderate.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board or private table, at No. 19 East 49th-st. Undoubted references exchanged.

NO. 115 EAST 24TH-ST.—LARGE room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with good table, at 48 West 24th-st. References.

THE PRE-ADAMITE MAN.—What of the First Man, or Men? Who and what they were? A Review of this whole question in February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, his wife and two children; also, for a lady friend, in a private family. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, E., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P.M., connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of BLACKWELL & MARKS, as brokers and auctioneers in real estate, was dissolved Jan. 1, by mutual consent.
WILSON H. BLACKWELL,
CHARLES P. MARKS, JR.

The undersigned will continue the business of AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, as successors to Mallory & Blackwell and Blackwell & Marks, under the firm name of BLACKWELL & CO., at the old office, No. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

Mr. E. Holbrook Cushman remains with the new firm.
WILSON H. BLACKWELL,
HARRY G. BLACKWELL.

No. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date. DENNISTOUN & CO.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORAble terms,

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD BONDS.

WARREN RAILROAD, Second Mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds.

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE, First Mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds, ($10,000 per mile.)

CITY OF LOUISVILLE 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable 1st April and October, at Bank of America, New-York.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

MR. BENJAMIN BRYER HAS THIS DAY associated himself with the undersigned in the continuance of the business and name of the old firm of John Caswell & Co.
WM. H. CASWELL,
JOHN H. CASWELL.
No. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!

Of G. L. FOX'S new version of his famous pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

The Martens family in their great CAT DUET—the artistic success of the season.

The Kiralfys' new ballets, the Warrior Dance and the Shield Tableau—the most beautiful picture ever seen on the stage.

First week of the WILSON BROTHERS in their great gymnastic feats.

First week of Signor Casselli's Aerial Juggling and the FOUNTAIN OF FIRE.

First week of Mrs. Yeamans' CHANT OF THE CELESTIALS.

Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ST. JAMES THEATRE,

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

Continued success of MR. JAMES STEELE MACKAYE and his pupil, MISS GRISWOLD in the new five-act play of MONALDI.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

In preparation a new society play, entitled MARRIAGE.

Seats secured at the theatre and at the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ PRECISELY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.

EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.

BLACK CROOK MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

PROF. MULDER-FABBRI OPERA.

DIRECTORS—R. Mulder, W. Formes, Th. Habelmann.

STADT THEATRE, FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF L'AFRICAINE, with an immense cast.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING—L'AFRICAINE.

MONDAY—DON JUAN, debut of the youthful prima donna, ANNA ELZER.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D.,

MISS ABBOTT,

PROF. LYMAN,

UNION GLEE CLUB,

AT THE BENEFIT OF ONWARD LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS,

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1872, at the East-side Hall, 86th-st. and 3d-av.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.

Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.

JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 167 Pearl-st.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS WILL APpear in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19. Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Styles & Cash's, No. 95 8th-av.; Wade & Cummings', 23d-st. and 8th-av.; E. A. Newell's, No. 727 Broadway, and J. Hanna's, No. 75 Greenwich-av.

PROTOPLASM, OR THE MYSTERY OF PHYSICAL LIFE. All about it in February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 12, 1872.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.

School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

No. 620 5th-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Second half year opens Feb. 3.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ST. MARY'S HALL.

Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President; Rev. E. K. SMITH, A. M., Principal. The seventieth half-yearly term will begin on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872.

Board and tuition the half year, $225. No extras. Address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A GRADUATE OF CAMBRIDGE, England, (prizeman and ex-scholar,) gives instruction in all the branches of a classical education. Especial advantages offered to those desiring to acquire a thorough knowledge of the English language. Lectures delivered before institutes and the higher classes in schools on Anglo-Saxon, Early English and Comparative Literature. Persons of neglected education taught by a rapid and effective method. Nine years' experience. Highest references. Address CANTAB, Box No. 150 New-York *Times* Office.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S French and English Home School for young ladies and children. Winter term commences Feb. 3. A few vacancies also for boarders and parlor boarders. No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner East 20th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 3.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY—LONG known for its high character and reasonable rates. Address T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS AGNES L. JONES' French and English Home School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 31st-st.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y. —For both sexes. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—PROF. A. DE STORNO'S private lessons at No. 348 4th-av. Classes at the Mercantile Library, with his new combined method.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, capable of imparting a sound education, has time unoccupied: French, Latin, music, drawing. Address ADELPHI, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ROCKLAND PARK ASSOCIAtion makes the following report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871:

First—That the amount of stock of the Association is six thousand shares, each share being of the par value of one hundred dollars, and that the whole of said stock has been issued in payment for lands purchased and owned by the Association.

Second—That the Association's existing debt is about and does not exceed the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars, of which $27,750 is secured by mortgage.

Third—That the office of the Association is at No. 258 Broadway, Room No. 3, New-York City.

Dated NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 4, 1872.
J. G. HOLBROOKE, President and Trustee.
W. A. SHEPARD, Trustee.
ALFRED J. TAYLOR, Secretary and Trustee.
J. B. ECCLESINE, Trustee.
J. L. BROWNELL, Trustee.
E. C. FISHER, Trustee.

City, County and State of New-York, ss.:

Alfred J. Taylor, being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Rockland Park Association named in the foregoing report, and that all the matters and facts stated in said report are true.
ALFRED J. TAYLOR.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1872.
WM. A. COPP, Notary Public, New-York County.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids; beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists.

Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

STAMMERING.—DRS. WHITE & OATMAN, No. 402 4th-av. One thousand dollars paid to any one we cannot cure. No pay until cured. Call and see our patients.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 78 VARICK-ST., ONE high pedestal double desk, with book and paper rack; also, two high double desks.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

FOURTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..........as..........PORTIA

JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Schirmer's? music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED In consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play, JOHN GARTH, Now in the SIXTH WEEK of its run.

BOX-BOOK OPEN TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

"JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS."—*Herald.*

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager

E. D. DAVIS, GUS WILLIAMS,
THE LAURI TROUPE, MATTHEWS FAMILY,
GRAND BALLET, ...HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
ASHCROFT, WAMBOLD AND COES, IN
A SUPERB PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2¼.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—WOOD'S.

THIS EVENING, AT 8 P. M. } The new fairy burlesque extravaganza, LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD, concluding with the great moral drama, TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.

TODAY, AT 2 P. M. } The beautiful drama, in two acts, of RAFFAELLE, THE REPROBATE, and farce, THE ARTFUL DODGER.

DAN. BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

WEST-SIDE DENTAL OFFICE.—First-class dentistry, at very moderate rates; gas administered daily. W. J. STEWART, No. 453 8th-av., near 33d-st.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY, JAN. 22, AT 11¼, on CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.

Tickets for remaining 21 lectures, $12; Reserved, $15.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FREE LECTURES

At the University Chapel, Washington-square.

Law Course by EUGENE LAWRENCE, Esq., on *Daniel Webster and His Period*, on FRIDAY, 19th January, 1872, at 8 P. M.

COOPER UNION—FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE, on SATURDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock precisely, in the Great Hall.

The lecture on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, will be delivered by WILLARD PARKER, M. D., and will be devoted to a discussion of *Our Bodies and How To Preserve Them.*

Tickets gratis at the office and reading-room.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR FEBRUARY contains illustrated articles on James D. Reymert, the eminent Norwego-American; How the Faculties Combine, Protoplasm, or the Mystery of Physical Life; Expression, Its Anatomy and Philosophy; Conjugal Psychology, Joshua Watson, the Philanthropic Churchman; "Follow Your Nose," or, How the Nose Indicates Character; Rheumatism, Its Cause and Cure; GREAT CRIMINALS, Who and What They Are; Plain Penmanship, Pre-Adamites, A New Reading of Genesis; Gov. Washburn, of Massachusetts, A Marvellous Conjurer, &c. Price 30 cents; $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Newsmen have it.

ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LANDS.—Two illustrated lectures by Hon. J. S. DIEHL, at Duane M. E. Church, Hudson-st., between Spring and Dominick sts., FRIDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 19 and 22, at 8 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE CHORAL SCHOOL OF CHRIST'S CHURCH.

The class for boys meets every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., and for adults every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the church, 5th-av., (35th-st. entrance.) Special attention paid to reading music at sight. Dr. CUTLER is at his office, in the basement of the church, entrance on 35th-st., daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock, and persons who desire to join either of the classes are invited to confer with him personally.

The rehearsals of the chancel and gallery choirs combined every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Members of the parish and others interested in congregational singing, and in a higher standard of church music, are invited to attend.
Dr. STEPHEN H. CUTLER, Organist.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A QUARTER years' lease and fixtures of a dry-goods store doing a first-rate business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply on premises to GEORGE TUMBULL & CO., No. 465 6th-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE VARIETY SECONDhand shelves, counters, stoves, desks, drug drawers, office railings, panels, show-cases, and an old established business. Apply to JAMES HODGES, No. 527 Hudson-st. and No. 9 Vestry-st.

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN ONE of our oldest well-established Sewing-machine Companies; will pay fifty per cent. per annum; will be sold at par value of stock, and in amounts to suit. Address BROKER, Station D.

A GERMAN TRAVELER, IN THE wine and liquor business, of some years' experience and commanding a good trade, would like to enter into an engagement. Address K. K., Traveler, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

EXPRESSES.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 96 BROADWAY.

References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.

Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.
S. D. JONES, Manager.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF MONROE.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff, vs. THE ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS COMPANY and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of the provisions of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above-entitled action, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the Seventh Judicial District thereof, at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1871, I, Benjamin H. Bayliss, the referee named in the said judgment, and therein authorized and appointed to make inquiry, take proof, and ascertain and report to the said Court how many of the bonds of the defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company, mentioned in and secured by the mortgage of the said defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, and which bears date the first day of May, A. D. 1869, and given to secure the payment of the bonds of the said The Rochester Water-works Company, of even date with the said mortgage, the principal and interest whereof are payable in gold coin, have been issued by the said The Rochester Water-works Company, and are now outstanding, and by whom the same are respectively held and owned, and the amounts due and owing to the several and respective holders thereof for the unpaid interest or coupons of and upon the said several bonds or any or either of them, and also the amounts owing upon the said several bonds, or either or any of them, for principal, Do hereby give notice to all persons holding any of the said bonds, or any of the coupons thereof, that they are, pursuant to the provisions of the said judgment, hereby required to produce or exhibit to me, as such referee, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within three months from the date of the first publication of this notice (to wit, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1871,) the said bonds or coupons and to make proof either by their examination before me or by affidavit, or such other proof as may be satisfactory to me as such referee, to establish the ownership of the said bonds and coupons and the amount due, owing and unpaid upon said bonds or coupons respectively for principal and interest, which said affidavit in case of any of the holders residing out of or being absent from the said State of New-York may be made and taken before any officer of the State or country where the said several non-residents or absent holders of the said bonds or coupons may be or reside, authorized by law to administer oaths. Also that in case the holders of any of the said bonds shall fail to produce or exhibit the same to me as such referee and to make proof or affidavit as aforesaid within the said period of three months from the date of the first publication, (to wit, the 27th day of October, 1871,) of this notice, then that they be precluded from sharing in the proceeds of the sale of the said mortgaged property and premises. Notice is also further given that, on application to the undersigned, in person or by letter, in case of holders of any of the bonds, not residing in the City and County of New-York, printed forms of affidavit in reference to the ownership of said bonds and coupons, and the amount due, owing and unpaid thereon for principal and interest, will be furnished to such holders.—Dated New-York City, Oct. 27, 1871.
BENJ. H. BAYLISS, Referee,
No. 120 Broadway, Room No. 46.
o27-law13wF

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN, Joseph Wilhelm Drexel, John Norris Robinson, Anthony Joseph Drexel, Francis Anthony Drexel, and James Hood Wright, plaintiffs, against A. E. GODEFFROY, J. S. Brancker and Frederick H. Opperman, defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in his office at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 50 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-three thousand and ninety-one 8-100 dollars, with interest from the seventeenth day of November, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 8, 1871.
TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 3d day of January, 1872. TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja5-law6wF*

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BEGINS AT 8.

TO-NIGHT.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, JAN. 19, FLORENCE AS OBENREIZER, in Charles Dickens' beautiful Christmas story NO THOROUGHFARE.

Mr. FLORENCE'S engagement expires with this week. On MONDAY EVENING initial performance of the renowned European Hippotheaion Company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, AT 8 O'CLOCK, Fourteenth Concert by Col. James Fisk, Jr.'s NINTH REGIMENT BAND, Assisted by the favorite Prima Donna, Mlle. MARIE AIMEE. With Miles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY Violoniste and Violoncelle. Herr CARL BERGMANN, Musical Director.

Reserved seats $1. Admission 50 cents.

Tickets for sale at No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Ticket Office, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE!

THEATRE CROWDED TO THE DOORS STILL.

Twenty-fourth Divorce Matinée Saturday at 1½.

AIMEE'S OPERA-BOUFFE—720 B'WAY.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON!
THURSDAY EVE'G—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
FRIDAY EVENING—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS
SATURDAY MATINEE—BARBE BLEUE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—LA PERICHOLE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.

Fourth week and increased success of the IMMENSELY POPULAR AND HIGHLY AMUSING FAIRY PANTOMIME AND JOCOSE HARLEQUINADE OF GOODY TWO SHOES.

PHENOMENAL EQUESTRIANISM BY Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND and Mr. CHARLES W. FISK.

THE JEE BROTHERS in their diverting performances with the MUSICAL ROCKS AND SPINNING HATS.

First week of the comical BLIND MAN'S BUFF ENTREE.

THE SUPERB CIRCUS TROUPE IN A FRESH SERIES OF ARENIC MARVELS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL FRIDAY, JAN. 19, AT 2½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

RHEUMATISM, ACUTE, CHRONIC, INFLAMMATORY.—What is its cause? Can it be cured without medicines? For the best brief statement of its causes and cure, on hygienic principles, see February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents, $3 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7⅓ OCTAVE GRAND SCALE PIANOS. Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of January, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK ORDEMANN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner Nassau-street, Room No. 3, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN W. SCHANCK, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1872, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of John W. Schanck, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-street, Room No. 3, Jersey City, N. J., before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
MUIRHEAD & McGEE, Solicitors, No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES McCART, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James McCart, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, of said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 24th day January, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., Jersey City, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district. J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.
ja12-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY SOLMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 2d January, 1872.
ja5-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James A. Ruthven, Esq., No. 33 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1870. JANETTE MACONNELL, Administratrix, &c.
au4-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDRIC KRETZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 229 East Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of January, 1872.
CHRISTIAN HUPFEL, Executor.
ja19-law6mF*

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleising Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, and Headstones, in great varieties. Send for catalogue.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, FRENCH Clocks, Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-ware, best and cheapest, at FRANK FIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Yesterday's Developments of the Congressional Investigation.

Statistics of the Custom-House Since 1857—Appraiser Cornell Examined at Length—Tweed and the Tammany Republicans—Greeley's Evidence Contradicted—Pilfering at General Order Stores.

The first witness before the Senatorial Committee yesterday was an importer of cigars, who complained of the loss of cigars in the public stores. Mr. CORNELL, the Surveyor, was then examined at considerable length on his experience at the State Conventions of 1870 and 1871 and at the organization of the Legislature. He swore that he knew of no case of influencing any person by the gift or promise of any office or threats of removal, and that he believed no such cases existed. He further stated that, as to the Convention of 1871, the interference of officers was not in his opinion necessary, because he felt sure that the majority of the Convention needed no influence; but, moreover, the Custom-house officers discouraged their subordinates from attending that Convention, but that as they were entitled to a certain leave of absence in each year, and sought it at that time, it could not be refused, and that there were fifty or sixty such officers in attendance upon that Convention. He stated that there were only six such officers among the delegates, while in the Convention of 1864, when Gov. FENTON was first nominated, there were thirty-three Custom-house officers among the delegates. Mr. CORNELL was examined upon this subject at length, Mr. CASSERLY questioning him very closely and sharply as to assessments upon officers. He pronounced to be a forgery the alleged order of Collector MURPHY published by the *Tribune*, which purported to levy an assessment for political purposes. He denied that any but voluntary contributions were ever received, no one being removed for not paying, and said that many failed to pay. These statements seemed to astonish Mr. CASSERLY, and he seemed to regard them with incredulity.

Mr. CORNELL stated that in 1866, when SMYTHE was Collector, the subordinates, of their own motion, contributed several thousand dollars to the State Committee. He further said, in reply to a direct question, that Senator CONKLING had abstained from recommending any persons for appointment since Mr. MURPHY had been Collector. He had never known of any order given to pass baggage without examination since he became Surveyor, though he had heard that such a practice formerly prevailed. Since the testimony alleging fraud in the failure to weigh soda-ash and bleaching powder, he had made a test and found that it would cost more to weigh every case than the loss in duty caused by averaging the weights; the regulations expressly provide for weighing a part and averaging the rest. Mr. CORNELL was examined as to the cases of specific officers who were removed under charges, and as to the practice of obtaining search-warrants for smuggled goods. On the latter subject he could not speak of his own knowledge, but in regard to the former he contradicted one of Mr. GREELEY'S statements, saying that the delegates from a county mentioned by him as controlled by a Custom-house weigher, really voted against the wishes of the officers of the Custom-house.

Mr. DALE, of the Inman line, and Mr. SCHWAB, of the German line, were examined as to the complaints of theft of goods in the public stores.

Mr. DOWNS, who has charge of the Custom-house business of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., was examined as to losses incurred by that firm from pilfering of goods imported. He could not say whether they were stolen, but he remembered no such loss except on goods ordered to the public stores. Mr. DOWNS presented a statement giving Mr. CLAFLIN'S views of the General Order system, which favor the increase of the number of stores and the reduction of charges.

MORNING SESSION.

The Committee met at 10 o'clock, Senator BUCKINGHAM in the chair. The following letter was read:

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1872.

Hon. W. A. Buckingham, Chairman, &c.:

SIR: I have read the evidence of Mr. GREELEY before your Committee, in which he mentioned my name and in which I am misrepresented. When I first heard of Mr. SMITH'S name in connection with the Speakership, I stated promptly that from having noticed that gentleman in Court in Montgomery County, about four years ago, I considered him a gentleman of fine ability and eminently fit for the position, and that it would be very strong reasons that would make me vote against him and in favor of any one else. This was several weeks before election, and my position was well known in my district and county. It is, therefore, untrue that I was influenced by Conkling, "Custom-house," or by any influence other than my judgment of what was wisest and best to be done. No Custom-house officials accompanied me to Albany, nor was I approached by any after I arrived there.

Very respectfully, E. BECKWITH.

Senator CASSERLY thought the letter ought not to be received as evidence, as no one was sure that it was written by Mr. BECKWITH. A sharp discussion followed, which ended in a vote being taken. The vote stood—ayes 4, nays 2. The letter was accordingly placed in as evidence. A letter was also read from Mr. O. B. MATTESON, of Utica, asking that his evidence might be taken in Utica and sent by mail, on account of important business matters. He was ordered to be subpœnaed, however.

GEN. ARTHUR.

Gen. ARTHUR was then called and sworn. He testified: I notice in the published report of CHARLES S. GRANT'S evidence that a consultation was held between myself, Mr. MURPHY and Mr. HAW, in relation to the promotion of Mr. TERRY. I desire to state that so far as I am concerned that statement is untrue in every particular. I have furnished, as desired, a list of all the employes in the Custom-house over which I have control.

Senator Casserly—On Monday I moved for a return of the total imports for the year; have they come in? A.—I have detailed special clerks to obtain that. I have come here this morning to know what documentary evidence in my possession the Committee might require.

A CIGAR IMPORTER'S EXPERIENCE.

PINCOS POHILSKY sworn: I am an importer of cigars, resident in this City. I have imported cigars of fine quality, and have on several occasions lost from 500 to 600 cigars. It is my impression the abstraction took place in the General Order store. The first time I did not take any notice of my loss, but the second time I called the attention of Inspector BROWN to the fact that upward of 250 cigars had been taken. He told me he did not know what remedy I had in my power, but suggested that the abstraction must have taken place at the General Order store. Subsequently, after having passed the public warehouse, I discovered that nearly 300 more were missing. Each invoice contains about 10,000 cigars, which are packed in a case four feet square. The charges for storage are very considerable, but I could not now exactly state the amount particularly. Within the last three or four months I think the average charge has been about $2 50 a case. The goods generally remain there about a month, and the sum I have mentioned embraced storage, labor, &c. One of the grievances of the system generally complained of is the delay and difficulty in getting goods out of there. There are so many hands through which they pass that there was a great danger of mistakes, which generally create delay. The smaller merchants have less chance and less privileges than larger merchants.

Q.—Do you believe some merchants have a privilege over others in getting permits? A.—Yes; they have influence, or there is favoritism in the way.

Q.—What do you think of the influence of gratuities? A.—That materially affects the delivery of goods. Mr. BROWN is head of the department for sampling cigars. On detecting the loss in my invoice I sent the case to the warehouse for inquiry, when there were 300 more missed. I called the attention of the head of the warehouse to the loss, and he acknowledged that the abstraction must have taken place there. I presented a bill for damage, but I never received any satisfaction. If I go there upon the arrival of a steamer, make my entry and pay my duties. I cannot get my goods for from eight to fifteen days. I had an invoice of goods, I remember, by the *Missouri*, and I was delayed from receiving them for this length of time. I do not know if this rule applies to all other description of goods. My invoices are consigned to a Mr. MESSENGER, our agent, and our place of business is in Maiden-lane.

Q.—From which of the General Order stores, the one at this side, or the one at the other side of the river, did this case of goods arrive, from which the abstraction took place? A.—The last one came from this side. I have a record of all the losses I have sustained. I presume they are stated in the invoices. I went to the office of the Collector, repeatedly, on the subject, but was never enabled to obtain an interview with him.

Q.—Did you ever see any other official of the Custom-house in connection with these losses? A.—Yes; I saw the heads of the department, who I supposed were responsible.

Q.—Will you swear you paid more than $1 50 a package? A.—I will; I can produce my invoices to prove the correctness of my statement; I will furnish all my books, papers and invoices as soon as required; I believe the abstraction must have taken place in the General Order store, rather than in the vessel or on the dock.

Q.—Did you ever give any one a bribe? A.—No, Sir. I was told on one occasion that if I gave a little money my goods would be safer and my delivery quicker.

Q.—Do you know of any bribes being given? A.—No, not personally. I am aware that some merchants are treated with much more consideration and apparent favoritism than others. I tried to obtain an interview with the Collector about four times and failed. Small merchants generally have not much chance of seeing the Collector. When I applied for an interview the porter invariably tried to find out my business, and I did not like to explain it to him.

Q.—Did you ever write a note to the Collector? A.—No.

Q.—Don't you think if you sent a note, explaining your business as an importer, you would get an interview? A.—I do not think that would have any effect; if he would not see me, he would pay little attention to a note from me.

Q.—Why did you not sue the proprietor of the General Order store? A.—I intended to do so at first, but my friends dissuaded me from it; they stated that the department was invincible, and there was no use in entering into legal proceedings with it, and losing perhaps $100 more.

Q.—Can you inform me how much longer the goods consigned to you are delayed in the public stores than those consigned to more favored merchants? A.—I will produce my invoices, and they will give you all the information you require; I can also give a memorandum of the goods which have been kept in the public store from eight to fifteen days.

Q.—Can you give me a memorandum of the importations made by you the past year, and the abstractions that have taken place from them? A.—Yes, Sir, I can.

Q.—Also furnish us with your reasons for leading you to the impression that these abstractions took place in the public stores? A.—I can prove by a friend that there were 1,700 cigars abstracted in the General Order store. It is only within the past three or four months my goods have been sent to the General Order store. They land at the dock in the North River, and I receive them from the Appraiser's office.

Q.—Did you make any efforts to represent your grievances to the Assistant Collector? A.—I did not, for I did not know there was such a Collector.

Q.—The delays of which you have spoken, do they refer to your warehouse entries or your entries for consumption? A.—For consumption. I get my goods according to my entry either from the warehouse or General Order store. In any event they have to go through the Appraisers office, where we get our permit. On one occasion I went to Mr. LYDECKER, a Deputy Collector, and stated my grievances. He smiled when I asked if I could sue the Department. He said, "Certainly you can sue, but the question is will you succeed." He did not encourage me to lay the matter before the Collector or any other authority.

THE COLLECTOR'S RETURNS.

Senator CASSERLY then read the following returns, handed in at his request by Gen. ARTHUR, Collector of the Port:

"Value of imports, (free and dutiable,) expenses of collection on same, percentage of collection, also, amount of tonnage into the Port of New-York from July 1, 1857, to Nov. 30, 1871."

IMPORTS OF NEW-YORK.

Collectors.	Fiscal Years.	Imports free and Dutiable.	Percentage of Collection.	Tonnage.
Augustus Schell...	1857-58	$170,280,887	..	1,690,340
	1858-59	218,231,093	..	1,891,268
	1859-60	233,692,941	..	1,882,205
	1860-61	222,966,274	..	2,302,053
Total		$854,171,195	.59	7,783,866
Expenses of collection				$4,989,029
Number of officers employed				690
Aggregate compensation				$714,641
William Barney..	1861-62	$143,427,535	..	....
	1862-63	177,254,415	..	....
	1863-64	229,506,499	..	....
Total		$550,188,449	.87½	7,439,583
Expenses of collection				$4,804,555
Number of officers employed				702
Aggregate compensation				$711,801
Simeon Draper..	1864-65	$154,161,213	1.30	2,067,886
Expenses of collection				$2,002,609
Number of officers employed				776
Aggregate compensation				$1,084,083
Preston King....	1865-66	$302,504,331	.63¾	2,695,077
Expenses of collection				$1,917,076
Two and a half months in office only.				
Henry Smythe..	1866-67	$277,445,910	..	2,723,225
	1867-68	242,818,133	..	2,841,705
	1868-69	340,619,234	..	3,178,581
Total		$860,883,277	.74¼	8,743,511
Expenses of collection				$6,390,863
Number of officers employed				903
Aggregate compensation				$1,145,285
Moses H. Grinnell..	1869-70	$333,901,774	.8543	3,133,486
Expenses of collection				$2,852,532
Number of officers employed				892
Aggregate compensation				$1,296,615
Thomas Murphy.	1870-71	$367,843,379	..	3,428,274
	July 1 to Nov. 30, 1871	158,213,549	..	1,667,034
Total		$526,056,928	.5934	5,095,308
Expenses of collection				$3,147,963
Number of officers employed				923
Aggregate compensation				$1,335,348

CUSTOM-HOUSE, DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1872.

Senator CASSERLY thought the statement should be rendered more complete by supplying the number of removals under each Collector, the appointments made in their places, and the number of positions not filled up.

The Chairman said that in his opinion that statement had already been furnished.

Senator Casserly—A statement of that description was furnished, but it is not complete.

The Collector was directed to furnish the Committee with the information embodied in Mr. CASSERLY'S request.

SURVEYOR CORNELL.

Mr. A. B. CORNELL sworn, said: I am the Surveyor of this Port since April, 1869, and am familiar with the duties of the departments.

Q.—Can you give us an idea of the management of the Department and the grievances complained of? A.—We have endeavored to do the business faithfully. There have been very few complaints.

Q.—Have you more employes than the law permits? A.—We have not.

Q.—Have you had in times past? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you ever attended the State Conventions? A.—I have attended every Convention, with one exception, since 1862. I was not in the Custom-house then. Gov. FENTON was nominated in 1864, and renominated in 1866. I was not at the Convention in 1864, but I was there in 1866.

Q.—Were there any Custom-house men there? A.—I have consulted the records and find there were quite a number of delegates to the Convention.

Q.—About how many? A.—Thirty-three.

Q.—Were you at the Convention of 1870? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Who was nominated for Governor then? A.—Gov. WOODFORD.

Q.—How many Custom-house man were there? A.—Quite a number.

Q.—How many Custom-house officers were delegates of the Convention in 1871? A.—There were six.

Q.—Were you a delegate? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How many were in attendance who were not delegates? A.—I should presume there were forty or fifty.

Q.—Do you know anything about the use of patronage by way of promises or threats to influence the result of the election? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—State what you know on the subject? A.—I have no reason to suppose. I have no knowledge that either promises or threats were used to any extent at all to influence the action of either Convention. I am more conversant with the Convention of 1871 because of my greater familiarity with the circumstances bearing upon that Convention. In my opinion no patronage or promise of appointment or threats of removal were employed to control the action of the Convention of 1871.

Q.—You were Chairman of the State Central Committee, and it was your duty to call the Convention to order? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—There was something said about a difficulty with the door of the hall; state what you know about that, and who the parties were. A.—I was told by Mr. CHARLES SPENCER, some days before the election, that a plan was on foot, on the part of certain persons in this City, to take possession of the Convention Hall at Syracuse. I did not think there was any danger, thinking that the Police force was quite sufficient to preserve the peace. On the morning of the Convention it was found necessary to place a number of young men in charge of the hall. I found a portion of the Convention was filled by a class of persons of a character that was not very flattering. They were not delegates, and at my request were cleared off the platform.

Q.—Do you know whether any of these persons who forced the hall belonged to the Custom-house? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Did any parties in connection with the Custom-house attempt to take possession of the hall? A.—I think not. I never heard of such a thing. The split in the Republican Party arose in consequence of a proposition to unite with the Young Democracy for the defeat of Tammany Hall. It resulted in two County Conventions are, it is claimed, being composed largely of office-holders under the various branches of the City Government. A President of a Republican Association in this City told me he was sent for by Mr. TWEED and solicited to aid Commissioners SMITH and MANIERRE in carrying the General Committee of this City in a manner to prevent a coalition with the Young Democracy. TWEED offered him large inducements to secure this result. I was told this confidentially as Chairman of the Committee, and would not like to mention it.

Q.—Do you know of any persons who were removed at the time for taking sides in the struggle? A.—I understood there was a number of removals, but I cannot now recall to mind the names. I think they were all provided for by places under the City Government.

Q.—Do you know anything about VAN CLEFT'S case? A.—Only by hearsay.

Q.—How did the Republican Press stand on the division in the City in 1870? A.—The *Tribune*, TIMES and *Standard* were unanimous in support of a coalition with the Young Democracy.

Q.—What was done in reference to this alleged Tammany influence in the Republican Party? A.—At a meeting of the Committee on the Saturday evening one-half of the members withdrew. I have always understood that Democratic as well as Republican officials have been in the habit of attending Conventions. The Custom-house employes who were at any of these were not away for any length of time, so far as I know. Not more than fifty or sixty of all the Customs officials have been absent from their posts to attend to their political duties at once. It is usual to grant employes thirteen or fourteen days' leave of absence once a year. Part of this time is generally used by them to attend to political matters. Mr. GREELEY'S statements with regard to the 400 Custom-house persons whom he has met traveling over the State on political business are totally inaccurate. As to his assertion of there being sixty employes of the Customs at Albany in the beginning of this month, all I can say is that I have examined the records of absentees and others and found that there were only seventeen persons away from post during that time. Two of them were adverse to Mr. SMITH'S election. Mr. TERWILLIGER had resigned his post as Deputy Collector and Private Secretary to the Collector before the first of January. I know it is the custom of the Collector and Naval Officer to give immediate audience and attention to any complaint.

By Senator Stewart—Do you know anything about this system of bribing clerks?

Mr. Cornell—I think in general they are greatly exaggerated. But I will say that in cases where complaints have been made against persons, since Mr. MURPHY'S appointment, they have always been investigated and thoroughly sifted. I have taken great pains with regard to the gratuities which inspectors have received for the discharge of baggage, and did not find one-half of it to be true.

By Senator Pratt—Are all the inspectors under your control?

Mr. Cornell—Yes, with the exception of two or three assigned to duty under Col. HOWE, and two or three assigned to duty at Castle Garden. They are all appointed or removed by the Collector.

By Senator Casserly—How long were you at Albany?

Mr. Cornell—I was there all day Sunday and Monday, on political matters. I have not been absent from the City since. I thought I would be examined here but I did not know upon what subject. I was induced to make the examination I did in relation to the Convention from seeing a report of the examination of the different witnesses on the same subject. I made an examination of the records and of the officials of the Custom-house themselves. There was a less attendance of Custom officers at the last Convention than usual, for the reason that the Collector and myself discountenanced it. I was at the organization of the Legislature at the Delavan House, but did not go to the Capitol. The Chief Naval Officer and Deputy Collectors JAMES and MADDOX were in attendance. The Collector himself was not there. There were some minor officials present.

Q.—Have you in any way punished officers who were disobedient to your order in regard to attending the Convention? A.—There was not such a disobedience as could justify punishment. Most of those in attendance had permission to be present. I don't know of any division in the Republican Party. I only know of it as a party.

Q.—You say that the Custom-house exercised no control over the election of 1871? A.—Not officially. The individual delegates did undoubtedly do what they could in the interest of the Administration. I don't believe they influenced the election by promises of position or threats of removal.

Q.—What do you think of gratuities given to Custom-house officials? A.—Money is given to them to aid in the speedy delivery of goods, but I have tried in various ways to discourage it. When a case has been brought to my notice I punish it.

Q.—Has not the practice been quite general? A.—I think it was quite general when I assumed office, but I think it is very much reduced.

Q.—Since what time has the practice fallen off? A.—I think for the last eighteen months; on account of my efforts the proprietors of vessels are not so liberal as heretofore.

Q.—Do you think it might be that on account of recent exposures they are more cautious? A.—I think the exposures would make them more cautious, yet I believe it was very much reduced.

Q.—In regard to the investigation and punishment of such offenses, do you act upon conviction or strong suspicion? A.—I have recommended the removal of persons against whom a conviction was had or against whom a strong suspicion existed. Collector MURPHY invariably supported me in this determination.

Q.—How many offenses of that character did you punish? A.—I could not tell. Some removals have been for excessive and fraudulent pay-rolls.

Q.—Do you remember of a case of a weigher named BURNS who was charged with fraud was suspended from duty on your representation? A.—Yes. That case occurred in 1869.

Q.—Was he ever actually removed? A.—He was suspended by me, but after some weeks was restored by Collector GRINNELL. I considered him guilty, though there was a dispute between himself and his assistant as to the responsibility in the matter.

Q.—Was he restored by your consent? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long did he hold it? A.—He holds it still.

Q.—Do you consider he is a proper man for the position? A.—He has been very circumspect since his restoration, and no fault has been found with him. The examination of baggage is not confined to any particular set of officers, and the statements that they are connected with cases of smuggling in that way is greatly exaggerated.

Q.—Do you mean to say that it does not prevail at all? A.—I mean to say it does not prevail to any general extent. It has been charged in the newspapers that the custom is very general, but in my impression it is extremely rare in that comparison.

Q.—What is the number of persons arriving in this port, at an average, in the month? A.—About 25,000.

Q.—I presume there are 25,000 cases in which duty should be paid—in what proportion are gratuities paid? A.—Not five in one hundred. We have used every exertion to prohibit that practice, and I believe it has been reduced very much since I went into office.

Q.—Is not reduction apparent by reason of the caution of the principals? A.—I don't know that my opinion in that respect is more responsible than your own. I can't answer the question with any degree of intelligence. We invariably discharge an officer against whom a suspicion of that kind existed. There have been such cases, but the passenger who prefers the complaint does not wish to follow it.

Q.—How many cases have you actually taken in hand? A.—I should say from twenty-five to fifty; I can't speak definitely on it; I have a particular deputy, Mr. BUCKLEY, who is assigned to such duty.

Q.—How many cases of removal for this matter? A.—There have been several.

Q.—In how many cases have criminal proceedings been instituted? A.—There have been no criminal proceedings, on account of the difficulty of obtaining distinct evidence. I obtained two or three cases under Mr. GRINNELL. One was named KESSLER, and I think there was another, which I cannot now recall. KESSLER was not summoned—for what reason I don't know. He is now dead, but I don't know if he was retained in his position until his death. He was a brother-in-law of Gen. SPINNER, but I don't know if he actually interfered in his interest.

Q.—Can you give the name of any inspector for such causes? A.—There was another case where I failed to obtain removals. There were several removals, but I cannot now think of the names. I don't know any cases in which goods were brought into the port by collusion of an officer of the Government, though it is possible it might have occurred. Attempts at smuggling are constant, and seizures are made daily.

Q.—Do you think the removals are generally made for cause, or for political purposes? A.—I think removals are generally made for official cause. In 1870, during the controversy in the party, there were a few removals for that reason, or through political influences. In appointments, as a rule, recommendations are of a political character, though efficiency is also a subject of test. The statement I made formerly that men were removed at the dictation of a Ward politician was correct. Perhaps this dictation was less apparent within the last year than formerly. The men were appointed and removed at the pleasure of a President of a Ward association, but that is less general for the last year. Mr. MURPHY became Collector in the Summer of 1870.

Senator Casserly—Do you know anything of that? (Handing him an extract from the *Tribune*.) Witness reads:

To all whom it may concern: All persons in the employ of the Custom-house will be required to pay, at the office of the Surveyor, two per cent. upon their salaries for the past year. By order of

THOMAS MURPHY,
Collector of the Port of New-York.

NEW-YORK, October, 1871.

A.—I say in reply that the circular is a forged one; Mr. MURPHY never issued it.

Q.—Are assessments made? A.—No; the money collected for political purposes is freely given. I never heard of any one being removed for not paying.

Q.—What was the amount collected in your department? A.—$12,000.

Q.—From how many men? A.—About 400.

Senator Casserly—Oh, about $30 each. What salary are those men paid? A.—$4 per day.

Senator Casserly—So a man gives two per cent., or a week's work; gives it freely, and goes away happy? A.—Yes.

The witness further stated that one of the Inspectors was arrested on accusations for allowing a cargo to be transferred to the railway without examination. He was indicted and bailed. He was removed to another position by Mr. MURPHY, but he could not positively state whether he was now in office or not. When I first came into office, I found an inspector named BOSWORTH, who used to make affidavits and get warrants to search premises in which it was alleged smuggled goods were concealed, and he used to get his warrants from Police Justices. He also got a warrant from a United States Commissioner. BOSWORTH acted as general deponent, to conceal others. I discharged him for this practice.

Senator Bayard—It is a monstrous and dangerous thing that a State authority should grant a warrant to search a man's house on an allegation of a Federal officer.

Mr. Cornell—The practice is unknown to me latterly. It is now considered necessary to have a State warrant.

THE NATIONAL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

JOHN J. DALE, agent of the National Steam-ship line, testified: I hold the same opinion as the other agents as to pilfering in General Order stores; I repaid A. T. STEWART last year $3,222 General Order charges for goods sent to General Order stores before the expiration of forty-eight hours; in cases where goods are sent to the General Order stores after the forty-eight hours Mr. STEWART would pay and I would know nothing about it.

CLAFLIN & CO.

Mr. W. DOWNES, a clerk in the employment of CLAFLIN & Co., testified to several instances where there were losses in the carrying of goods from the dock to the General Order stores. In some cases goods were stolen from the dock, but in no instances have packages been lost except when taken from the public stores. Cases have been opened in the public stores, and rigid investigations are made to discover the cause. We import by all lines. I do not believe that any of the robberies take place prior to the packages leaving the vessels. I do not always report the losses to the public stores, but have done so sometimes. In most instances the goods are marked in bad order on the other side, to provide against any contingencies that might arise. The charges in the General Order stores are in some respects no higher than formerly, but I cannot speak with authority in the matter. The witness here read a communication from the firm objecting to the manner in which the General Order business was at present conducted, and suggested the General Order stores be distributed among various steam-ship companies, with a fixed tariff placed upon every article. In addition, the companies should be compelled to keep a record of the time the vessel arrived and the number and extent of the goods, so that the Government would be secured from loss.

The statement of CLAFLIN & Co. presented their objections to the General Order business as at present conducted, under four heads: First, on account of the great delay to which merchants are subjected before getting possession of their goods, this delay sometimes extending to three or four days; second, the great difficulty and delay their cartmen suffered in getting the goods from the stores; third, the great damage frequently sustained by goods from rough handling while in the General Order stores; fourth, the most extravagant charges on all goods sent under General Order, the bills of the firm showing that from $1 25 to $3 per package have been paid. As a remedy for the present evils of the system, CLAFLIN & Co. make the following suggestions: that the General Order be distributed among several stores, so avoiding overcrowding; that the Collector confine all such designated General Order stores to a fixed and reasonable scale of prices; that some arrangement be made by which the orders in the General Order stores, for delivery to the merchant, or transfer to the public store, of goods upon which duty has been paid, could be issued immediately upon presentation of the inspector's certificate. If these proposed plans were put in operation, Messrs. CLAFLIN & Co. are of the opinion that all the objectionable features of the General Order system would be done away with.

I have never seen a General Order store where there was a precaution taken for the prevention of rough handling the goods. They are generally short-handed, and are unable to meet the demand. The evils of which we complain can be corrected by the Collector. We regard his relations with us as representative of the Government as identical with those which exist between us and our customers. We have never brought these matters under the notice of the Collector, because we did not think it would be of any avail.

Q.—When the merchant has no power to make LEET & STOCKING do their duty, what power has he to make the Inman or any other line of steamers to do its duty? A.—I don't know that he has any. There is a possibility of goods being taken from any store, and the more stores the greater the risk to the merchant.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session Mr. L. G. TILLOTSON, a merchant, after stating a case of overcharge on the part of LEET & STOCKING, which was partially corrected on application, stated a specific case in which he paid an inspector $25 to get his goods "rushed through." He said he had done so a dozen times, and that if his interest required it, he should do the same again, as he thought a large portion of the officers of customs were corrupt. Mr. BAYARD objected to an intimation that the merchant was a sharer in the crime of the inspector as tending to hinder the proceedings of the Committee, but Mr. STEWART called attention to the fact that it would be impossible to have honest men in the Custom-house, if merchants, instead of reporting instances of corruption, continued to pay officers for violating their duties. After this interlude it appeared that Mr. TILLOTSON had mentioned one case of corruption to the Surveyor, but had declined to give him the name of the inspector, because Mr. CORNELL told him he "would cut the inspector's head off in a minute." Mr. TILLOTSON thought he "had a little intercourse with the weighers, too," which proved to be a payment for a special return which he was not officially required to give. When Senator HOWE made a motion looking to the discovery of the corrupt inspector, Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY objected strongly as tending to "dry up the sources of information," and the matter led to a lengthy discussion as to whether the Committee should seek to ascertain the name, or should leave that to the Collector.

The investigation was resumed at 8 P. M. Mr. BUCKINGHAM said he had several communications, letters, affidavits, &c., and proposed that the reading be postponed till to-morrow.

ARTHUR JAMES TILLOTSON, dealer in cable and telegraph material, testified: I have some knowledge of the General Order business; I have no cause to complain of delay in delivery; I object to the charges made; in one instance these charges were excessive; the bill is one dated Oct. 27, 1871; the goods came by the *City of Washington;* they were in the General Order store two or three days when I took them out; the charge on them was $139, in the items of storage, cartage and labor; they were coils of telegraph-wire; I protested to LEET & Co. against such an extravagant charge; they told me I could not help myself; I said I'd try; I spoke to Mr. CORNELL, and he said he'd see it modified; the bill was shown to Collector ARTHUR, and returned modified; it then amounted to $101 66; there are still five coils of wire remaining; they retained these till the bill was paid; we have not applied for them since.

Q.—What is the comparison of those charges with that in other warehouses? A.—I have brought with me a paper showing how much is charged. We only pay two cents a coil for storage and five cents for labor. Mr. CORNELL said if he had known that the representative of LEET & Co. had used such language he would have made him reduce the bill still more.

Q.—Haven't you some more fixed rates for storage in New-York than depend on personal politeness. A.—I should hope so, but changes are sometimes made. When LEET & Co. told me I could not help myself they were charging four times as much for storage and three times as much for labor as other bonded warehouses. We are not allowed to let our goods remain on a pier forty-eight hours. In the case referred to we were delayed a little, and I did not want the goods to go into General Order. I sent my book-keeper to the inspector to keep them out, and he asked what it would be worth to us. We made an arrangement for $25, but the inspector did not keep faith, and the goods were put into General Order the morning the invoice came. I think the General Order ought to be shunned by merchants. The charges have always been excessive. I don't know that bonded warehouses always require pay before the goods are delivered. Such has not always been my experience. I should say there was no hesitancy, in the case of merchants of good standing, in getting their goods before paying.

Q.—Have you made arrangements with inspectors in other cases similar to the former one? A.—Yes, I have; I suppose I have made arrangements with perhaps a dozen of them.

Q.—Is it your experience that merchants generally of this City make arrangements with inspectors to keep their goods out of General Order? A.—Certainly; I have talked with merchants on this subject, and they have all strongly denounced the system; my impression is that they suffered in the same ratio as I did; I believe the making of arrangements with inspectors to be a common practice with merchants in this City; the goods are held on the pier; I don't know that the inspector has any right to keep the goods there; Mr. CORNELL urged me to expose the inspector who took the $25 from my book-keeper.

Q.—Did you not think you were adding to the demoralization of the Customs by such transactions? A.—I did not think any demoralization could be added to it. I do not say all in the Custom-house are corrupt, but a great many of them are.

Q.—What should you do in case you wanted goods kept out of General Order again? A.—I should consult my interests and my conscience both; and I think it would be in the order I have named them. [Laughter.] I never reported these arrangements to the Collector; I understood it was no use; I have thought sometimes of doing it, and I think if merchants would report all cases of malfeasance in office, first removing the provocation merchants have to bribe, this thing might be stopped. I cannot suggest any remedy for the General Order business; the system is good if it were not abused; there is no reason why we should pay more to store our goods in a General Order store than in an ordinary bonded warehouse. It has appeared to me that there is a studied desire among inspectors to hurry goods into General Order; we had some goods put into General Order once by the Customs men, on a pretended mistake in the invoice; my broker and I thought this was an imposition, and I tried to see Mr. CORNELL; this appeared to have come to the ears of the inspector, and the same day he came to me and told me he would assume the bill of General Order charges; I thought the inspector did this because he knew I was a personal friend of Mr. CORNELL; I could not tell the name of the inspector; the abolition of the General Order system would compel ships to keep their goods a long time. I am not prepared to suggest any other plan at present. The bill in the case mentioned was entered in the books of LEET & Co. I had my permit at the pier for the goods before forty-eight hours had expired. The Inspector excused himself on the ground that "T. & Co." was read as "L. & Co." I never made any complaint about this system of extortion, except in one instance to the Surveyor, Mr. CORNELL. He asked me for the name of the man, and I declined to give it. He said he would cut his head off in a minute. I believe he would have done the same in every instance reported to him.

Q.—Have you dealt with any other than inspectors? A.—Well, I think we have had a little to do with the weighers. [Much laughter.] They have served us sometimes for a small gratuity.

Q.—The object of these gratuities was to induce inspectors to do something they were prohibited by law from doing? A.—I don't understand that. I supposed it was in their discretion to allow goods to remain on the pier after forty-eight hours. I did not know there was any positive law on the subject. I cannot specify the cases in which these arrangements were made. It is a common practice. Mr. BLOOMFIELD, my neighbor, has spoken with me on the same subject. It is a very disagreeable thing for me to have to give names in this matter; it drags a merchant out. I have no doubt LEET & Co. will make me pay for this.

By Mr. Stewart—The name of my broker is J. W. LIGHTER. I made the arrangement with him in person. My broker came in with the inspector in the afternoon. I only know from my book-keeper that such a bargain was made. The inspector came to my store but did not ask for the $25. I had hard work to persuade him that he was not entitled to that sum. He had not performed what he had agreed to do. It is the general opinion, as far as I am able to find out in New-York, that the General Order system weighs heavily upon the merchants, but only so far as the charges are concerned.

By Mr. Bayard—My reason for saying that the merchants would be averse to testifying in this investigation is, that they would dread bringing trouble upon individuals. Had I known the course this inquiry would take, I should have been very reluctant to testify. My impression is, that there is a very pleasant understanding between the inspectors and the General Order people to hurry goods into General Order stores.

By Mr. Stewart—I cannot name any other merchants who practiced this custom before myself.

By Mr. Howe—I don't believe that the Collector of the Customs has any arrangement with the General Order people to hurry goods into General Order stores.

By Mr. Pratt—The person with whom the $25 arrangement was made, as I understand, was the inspector.

The Committee then adjourned until 10 A. M. this morning.

Slandering the Custom-House.

A choice party meets daily in an office in Chambers-street to prepare slanders against Collector MURPHY and the Custom-house. Of this party are "ANDY" SHEEHAN, who has commenced a suit against Mr. MURPHY to recover an alleged assessment; "BOB" MURRAY, known to *Tribune* readers; BERNARD HESS, internal revenue reformer; Mr. DE ANGELIS, former assistant to MURRAY, and a representative of "HANK" SMITH.

A Correction.

Mr. CASPER, a clerk of Mr. A. T. STEWART'S, who was examined before the Congressional Investigating Committee at the Custom-house, on the 6th inst., did not, as was reported, testify that Mr. STEWART paid half the General Order charges of New-York. What he said was that the firm paid within a fraction of $10,000, and that half this amount was refunded by the steam-ship lines.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

In the case of VALENTINE SPIES *vs.* The Central Savings Bank, Judge BARRETT, yesterday, made an order appointing ISAAC T. SMITH receiver, upon his filing a bond in $15,000.

At the meeting of the Dock Commissioners yesterday the Auditing Committee reported that a balance of $168,442 17 remained in the treasury after payment of last month's expenses.

The members of the Young Men's Republican Club of the Seventh Assembly District, and their friends, last evening listened to a lecture from Col. B. T. MORGAN, on the "Rise and Progress of U. S. GRANT."

JAMES CURRY, of the Second District Court, was dismissed yesterday by the Police Commissioners on a charge of improper conduct, preferred by Mr. JOHN HECKSHER, of No. 143 Madison-avenue.

A regular meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last night at their head-quarters, Mr. GEO. S. MCWATTERS, First Vice-President, in the chair, to hear the reports of committees and the Treasurer.

The subject of the ticket-of-leave men from England was again before the Police Commissioners yesterday, and the Clerk was directed to communicate with the Commissioners of Emigration with a view to put the men in their charge as paupers.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, James Lawlon, Abraham Cody, Charles Jackson, James Hurd and Hugh O'Neill were committed on a charge of breaking into the liquor-store of KIERNAN & O'ROURKE, No. 984 Second-avenue, and stealing $25 worth of liquor and cigars.

The United States District Court was employed all of yesterday with the suit of TINKHAM against SHOOK. The Stocker bankruptcy case had another hearing before Commissioner OSBORN, and a few unimportant cases were disposed of by Judge BLATCHFORD in the District Court.

The two German Reform Clubs of the Twenty-first Ward have consolidated, and will hereafter be known as the Eighteenth Assembly District German Reform Club. DAVID M. KOEHLER has been elected President, HENRY NEIMAN and Dr. L. SHULTZE, Vice-Presidents; L. LIPMAN and WM. SCHMIDT, Secretaries, and C. H. SONSMITH, Treasurer.

In the case of CARL BOSTFELD against the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, published in the TIMES yesterday, Mr. HENRY V. JOHNSON, attorney for the defendants, states that the notes given for premium were not made payable at plaintiff's residence; that there was no contest as to the truth of the complaint; but that he considered the plaintiff was not entitled to any relief, and he demurred accordingly.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday WARREN HYDE, accused of embezzlement, was again brought before Recorder PARSELLS and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Reform meeting was held in Astoria on Wednesday evening, and the Committee on Amending the Charter presented their report, recommending a reduction of salaries and a suspension for five years of the project to introduce water into the city by extensive public works, and an abandonment for four years of the project for building a City Hall.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The new steamer *Harlem* has been placed on the Morrisania and New-York line. She is commanded by Capt. LONGSTREET, Superintendent of the line.

Passengers by the Harlem, Hudson River and New-Haven trains who leave the cars on the Westchester side of the Harlem River, complain of the lack of a platform on the north-west side of the track.

Within a few weeks two attempts have been made to assassinate a student named BENOIT, at St. John's College, Fordham. Both attempts were made while he was in bed, by a person who, on being detected, fled. On the first occasion a slender-bladed, sharp-pointed knife, dropped by the would-be assassin, was found under BENOIT'S bed.

NEW-JERSEY.

The receipts of the Hospital Fair at Paterson reached $12,387 37, and the expenditures $4,801 91.

The New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance holds its annual meeting at Trenton on Thursday next, 25th inst.

The congregation of the Third Presbyterian Church at Paterson have extended a call to Rev. DAVID WINTERS, at a salary of $1,500 a year.

A collision occurred between a passenger and a cattle train near Hohokus, on the Erie Railway, yesterday morning. Considerable excitement prevailed among the passengers, but no one was injured.

Prof. HENRY WATERS, Principal of the Paterson Seminary, was suddenly prostrated on Tuesday afternoon while in the school-room, and had to be carried home. He is in a dangerous condition.

The Patterson city officers have not been paid since last June, and are not likely to receive any pay while the present difficulty between the Republicans and Democrats in the Common Council continues.

The railroad companies of New-Jersey will take delegates to the Convention of the New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance, in Taylor Hall, Trenton, on Thursday, Jan. 25, at largely reduced rates, good for the 24th, 25th and 26th insts.

The New-Jersey Editorial Association held its annual meeting at Trenton, yesterday. JOHN W. NEWLIN, of the Milville *Republican*, was elected President, JOHN F. BABCOCK, of the New-Brunswick *Fredonian*, Secretary, and Major YARD, of the Monmouth *Democrat*, Treasurer.

The New-Jersey Historical Society held its annual meeting at Trenton yesterday. Rev. S. A. HAMILTON presided, Hon. JOHN T. NIXON, United States District Judge, read a paper upon Hon. WM. PENNINGTON, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives during the Thirty-sixth Congress. Rev. R. R. RODGERS was elected President.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—A general order of the War Department announces that, by direction of the President, the Military Division of the South is discontinued. The Commanders of the Departments of the South and of the Gulf will report direct to the Head-quarters of the Army. The personal staff of the late Major-Gen. Halleck will report for duty with their proper commanders. The general staff officers of the division will report for orders to the chiefs of their respective departments. The records of the division will be turned over to the head-quarters of the Department of the South, except such as are not needed there, which will be forwarded to Washington by Capt. R. N. Scott, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut.-Commander Frank Wildes has been ordered to navigation duty in the Boston Navy-yard. Lieut.-Commanders Chas. L. Huntington, E. M. Sheppard, C. M. Schoonmaker and George E. Wingate, and Lieuts. John Brice and A. J. Iverson have been ordered to torpedo duty. First Assistant Engineer John P. Kelley has been ordered to the naval station at League Island. Lieut. E. L. Amory has been detached from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered to torpedo duty.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 18—*In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Cuthbertson, Miss C. M. Mills, John G. Marshall, G. Bamber, J. F. Comery, A. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Del Campo, J. W. Gillespie, H. Royston, A. Ramsey, Robt. Barber, C. Wild, R. Pierce, John Servier, Master and Miss Darcy, W. Lottimer, H. R. Williams, G. W. Hunter, C. C. Wistar, Gen. Van Alen, Miss McKim, Mr. Lazarus, M. Domingues, Jas. Cruickshank, Wm. Brooks, Mr. Belcher, F. E. Skelling, Master W. Middleton, S. P. Hinckley, J. H. Whitney, F. Walker, Mme. Rosenstein and four children, T. Gillespie, Miss A. Thompson, Miss Cordie, W. F. Davey, C. F. Quinn, A. Saus, Mrs. Todd, John Ingals, Mr. Gross, C. Hollyday, F. Marriott, Geo. Whitfield, W. McKim, W. F. Smith, J. R. Swan, P. E. Gallagher, H. D. Cooke, E. Josephthal.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Lieut. Jerome E. Monroe, U. S. N., Sergt. R. Giffeken, Corporal M. Clamison, J. Costa Francisco Campos, Pedro Zegure, E. Gonzales, Samuel Burdick, Juan Prieto Moralles and wife, Nelson Cary, U. S. N., John Muir, Pedro Grant and 2 Chinese.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:20 | Sun sets......5:03 | Moon sets...2:09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:28 | Gov. Island..3:17 | Hell Gate...4:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Missouri, Edwards, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Glaucus, Walden, Boston.

Barks Zio Lorenzo, (Ital.,) Degregori, Queenstown, Slocovitch & Co.; Æolus, (Ger.) Berding, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Bachelor, (Br.,) Tooker, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Fruen, (Norw.,) Bessen, Brindisi, Fabbri & Chauncey; Cardenas, Sundberg, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Mary Rowland, Rowland, Marseilles, Jas. Henry; Gallileo, (Br.,) Woods, Cadiz, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Cacique, (Bras.,) Cintra, Rio Grande del Sul, Dowley, Corners & Co.

Schrs. Ricardo Barros, Newton, St. Martin, H. A. Vatable & Son; Keokuk, Gates, Manzanillo, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; West Side, Davis, Brazos Santiago, Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Jan. 6 and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 205 passengers to Chas. G. Franklyn; Jan. 18, lat. 40 28, lon. 70 11, passed steam-ship Russia, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 40 19, lon. 71 55, passed steam-ship Colorado, hence for do.

Steam-ship Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., Jan. 14, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. Jan. 16, 9 A. M., Hatteras, bearing N. W., passed steam-ship General Meade, hence for New-Orleans.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Castner, Wilmington, N. C., 3 days, with cotton and naval stores to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Moro Castle, Curtis, Havana Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans Jan. 9, and S. W. Pass 10th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark William E. Heard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Glasgow Sept. 16 via Yarmouth, N. S., Jan. 13, with pig iron, &c., to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Theodor Voss, (N. G.,) Galle, Newcastle, Eng., 65 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Rockwood, (of Cardiff,) Hopgood, Hong Kong Aug. 9 and St. Helena Nov. 28, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Passed Anjier Sept. 28, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 14, and crossed the equator Dec. 19 in lon. 29 56.

Schr. Mary E. Curren, (of Provincetown,) Mattheson, Kingston, Jam., 24 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Francis G. Davis, (of Harwich,) Phillips, Guantanamo 16 ds., via Delaware Breakwater Jan. 17, with sugar to J. M. Caballos—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

The brig Manlius, for New-York, sld. 2 ds. previous; schr. Mabel F. Staples, for do., sld. 3 ds. previous.

Schr. Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, Indianola 22 ds., with hides and cotton to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. Lehman Blew, Clark, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Wave-crest, Davis, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Van Brunt Bros.

Schr. Mary G. Farr, Convill, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Jane Emson, Van Cleaf, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Nellie, Farnsworth, Virginia, for New-London.

Schr. Sweepstake, Mathews, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah C. Smith, Smith, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. D. V. Streaker, Chase, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. H. E. Browne, Phillips, Port Johnson, for Stonington.

Schr. Nellie Belle, Keene, New-Haven, in ballast to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Saudolphin, Edwards, Portland, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Thomas Clyde, Cain, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Ada Doane, Smith, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. I. Ward, Ward, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Surprise, Beers, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. General Sheridan, Stewart, New-Haven.

Schr. Crusade, Davis, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Fly, Downs, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Fawn, Baker, Baltimore, for Boston.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Missouri, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Fanita, for Wilmington.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 18.—Passed out barks Lapwing, for Rio; Traveller, for Pernambuco, and Nordensk Jold and schrs. Maggie D. Marston and Shiloh, for the West Indies, and steamer Marylander, for Havana.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York; Monticello, for Boston; Virginia, for Philadelphia; brig Annable Antonio, for Barcelona; schrs. L. P. Hall, for Ponce; J. H. Stickney, for Baltimore.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 18.—The three-masted schr. Marion, which was ashore at Currituck, has got off and sld. for Baltimore.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 18.—Steam-ship Austrian, from Liverpool 4th, arr. at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 16.—Arr., brig Example, from Port Plate, Havti, for Boston; reports brig Falcon sld. for Boston on the 26th ult.

Also arr., schrs. Conservative, from Savannah, for Boston; Balsora, L. Sherman, Philadelphia, for do.; Cora Morrison, James River, for do.; Sophie, Boston, for Sagua.

Returned, schrs. N. B. Hawes and E. P. Newcomb.

Spoken.

Jan. 15, lat. 33 07, lon. 77, schr. Ella M. Pepperell, (of Machias,) from St. Mary's, Ga., for New-York, 10 ds. out, with loss of jibboom and sails split.

Jan. 17, lat. 36 10, lon. 74 56, bark Carib, from Turk's Island, for New-York.

Same day, off Cape Henry, schr. Lottie, (of Bath,) standing W.

Jan. 10, lat. 33 13, lon. 76 15, schr. Arthur, from Brazos, (Texas,) for New-York, 26 ds. out.

Nov. 25, lat. 19 56 S., lon. 1 34 W., ship Arabia's Maid, (Br.,) from Whampoa, for Hamburg.

Jan. 10, lat. 32 35, lon. 78 40, schr. J. K. Lawrence, from Ponce, P. R., for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—The steam-ship Columbia, from New-York, arr. this morning.

PORCELAIN-LINED

ICE-PITCHERS,

SMALL AND VERY DESIRABLE SIZES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

261, 262, 263 & 264 Broadway,

CORNER WARREN-ST., N. Y.

TWENTY-SECOND Annual Statement

January 1, 1872.

OFFICE, NOS. 261, 262 & 263 BROADWAY, Jan. 1, 1872.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1871..........$3,686,323 20

RECEIPTS.

Amount received for premiums	$854,611 16	
Amount of interest received from all sources	229,025 56	
Amount increase of capital stock	50,000 00	
Profit on investment	15,161 69	1,148,798 41
		$4,835,121 61

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses by death	$196,376 90	
Paid for surrendered policies	249,868 68	
Paid Dividends	374,213 27	
Paid interest on capital stock	14,000 00	
Paid reinsurance	9,946 15	
Paid annuity claims	390 00	
Paid commissions, including about $60,000 paid for commutation of future commissions	131,104 25	
Paid advertising, printing, &c.	30,332 62	
Paid medical fees	6,189 77	
Paid salaries	33,158 29	
Paid taxes, rents, office expenses, exchange, express, postage, traveling expenses, &c., including $16,000 paid for office furniture	72,351 96	1,117,711 2
Cash assets, invested as follows		$3,717,410 32

ASSETS.

Cash in bank and Trust Company	$71,489 02
United States stocks, market value	390,250 00
New-York and Brooklyn City and County Stocks, market value	667,971 67
Bonds and Mortgages on real estate, valued at over double the loans	1,909,900 00
Loans on Policies in force	418,821 79
Temporary loans secured by deposit of cash securities	41,600 00
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums	112,936 18
Premiums in course of collection	42,031 31
Accrued interest on bonds and mortgages, &c.	52,779 33
Agents' balances secured	9,631 02
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1872	$3,717,410 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000 00	
Losses reported and unpaid	65,566 66	
Amount reserved as reinsurance for existing policies, insuring $19,571,358 at four per cent.	2,609,314 00	
Present value of outstanding dividend	289,571 00	
Estimating cost of collecting deferred premiums, &c., and unpaid commissions	34,207 08	3,268,658 69
Divisible Surplus		$448,751 63

Estimated by the New-York State standard of valuation, and that recommended by the Insurance Convention, the surplus of the Company would be increased $260,000, making a total surplus of $708,751 63, calculating by that standard.

FROM THE Undivided Four Per Cent. Reserve Surplus OF $448,751 63

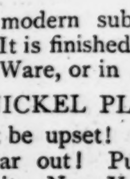
A DIVIDEND WILL BE PAID,

Available on the settlement of the next Annual Premium after March 4, 1871, to each participating policy, proportioned to its contribution to surplus.

OFFICERS:

JOHN E. DE WITT..........President
CHARLES E. PEASE..........Secretary
C. P. FRALEIGH...Assistant Secretary
WM. D. WHITING..........Actuary
NICHOLAS DE GROOT..........Cashier

The Metallic



Self Righting Cuspadore.

Is the modern substitute for the Spittoon. It is finished in imitation of fine China Ware, or in

NICKEL PLATE.

It cannot be upset! Cannot break! Cannot wear out! Pullman's Palace Cars have it. New York Clubs have it. It is *the* thing for Libraries, Club Rooms, First-Class Restaurants, and all places of public resort. It is for price, utility and appearance the most satisfactory novelty in the Hardware Trade. Sold by all House-Furnishing, Crockery and Hardware Stores.

Dry Monopole,

OF HEIDSIECK & CO.

THE FAVORITE CHAMPAGNE

IN

RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE Insurance Company.

Total Assets, Gold, - - - $20,869,079.04

Assets in the United States, held by the Directors in New-York, $3,054,361.24

All Shareholders personally responsible for the engagements of the Company.

45 William Street & 239 Broadway.